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Operational activities for development of the United Nations system

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Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation: follow-up to the policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council

Comprehensive statistical data on operational activities for development for 2004

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report is submitted in compliance with the requests of the General Assembly in paragraph 17 of its resolution 35/81 of 5 December 1980 and paragraph 22 of its resolution 59/250 of 22 December 2004 that the Secretary-General improve the annual statistical compendium to the operational activities segment of the Economic and Social Council, fully incorporating available and comparable statistics. It also responds to Council resolution 2005/7 of 20 July 2005, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to further refine the data in the present report to better reflect funding for operational activities for development, including a better distinction between contributions made for humanitarian assistance and for long-term development cooperation and expenditures and actual contributions as received and channelled through the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies and the United Nations Secretariat. It complements the report of the Secretary-General on the progress of the implementation of Assembly resolution 59/250 (E/2006/58) and responds to the request of the Assembly, in its resolution 59/250 (para. 23) that the Council, at its substantive session of 2006, include a comprehensive review of trends and perspectives in funding for development cooperation.

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The report also presents a summary analysis of the data on resources received and spent by the organizations of the United Nations system on their operational activities for 2004 and in previous years. The data coverage in the present report has been broadened to include data and analysis on humanitarian assistance by United Nations organizations. The report, prepared in extensive consultation and collaboration with the organizations of the United Nations system, has been refined and standardized to harmonize, to the extent possible, with the conventions of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The report concludes with a recommendation for improving data on operational activities for development.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted in compliance with the requirements contained in paragraph 17 of General Assembly resolution 35/81 and paragraph 22 of Assembly resolution 59/250, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to improve the annual statistical compendium to the operational activities segment of the Economic and Social Council, fully incorporating available and comparable statistics.

2. The report also responds to the request of Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/7, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to further refine the data in the present report to better reflect funding for operational activities for development, including a better distinction between contributions made for humanitarian assistance and for long-term development cooperation and expenditures and actual contributions as received and channelled through the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies and the United Nations Secretariat. It complements the report on the progress of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 59/250 (E/2006/58) and responds to the request of the Assembly in its resolution 59/250 (para. 23) that the Council, at its substantive session of 2006, include a comprehensive review of trends and perspectives in funding for development cooperation.

3. The report presents a summary analysis of the data on resources received and spent by the concerned organizations of the United Nations system on their operational activities for 2004 and in previous years. The data coverage in the present report has been broadened to include data and analysis on humanitarian assistance by United Nations organizations. The report, prepared in collaboration with the organizations of the United Nations system, has been refined and standardized to harmonize, to the extent possible, with the conventions of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

4. The report consists of five sections and three annexes. Section I contains the introduction; section II, on contributions, analyses the 2004 situation and past trends concerning the contributions for operational activities for development in the United Nations system and includes an extended discussion on the core resources; section III, on expenditures, analyses the 2004 situation and past trends concerning the expenditures on operational activities for development of the United Nations system. The annexes contain a list of least developed countries by region (annex I), a list of recipients by region (annex II) and tables on contributions, expenditures and procurement activities concerning the operational activities for development of the United Nations system (annex III).

5. Section IV on humanitarian assistance, the special theme of the report, presents and analyses, for the first time, the humanitarian assistance contributions and expenditures of the United Nations system in response to the request of the Economic and Social Council. It includes a discussion of consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance, the distribution of funding, the problem of underfunding and the ongoing activities of the leading agencies in humanitarian operational activities. Following the cross-agency analysis of humanitarian assistance flows presented in the report, the Council may wish to recommend close collaboration between the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Office for the

Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the leading agencies active in the humanitarian area in order to establish a common standardized humanitarian assistance reporting system for all agencies so that consistent, reliable and clear humanitarian contributions and expenditures estimates can be produced and analysed on a regular basis.

6. Section V makes proposals for improving data on operational activities for development and presents a recommendation in this regard for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council.

II. Contributions

Overall contribution trends

7. The total value of contributions received by the United Nations system for development cooperation activities in 2004 amounted to $12.3 billion (see table 1 below). This represents, in nominal terms, an increase of 17 per cent over contributions received in 2003, in which, when account is taken of both inflation and exchange rate movements, translates into a 7.6 per cent increase in real terms. Yearly contributions have risen steadily over the last five years. The long-term evolution of the flow of resources to the United Nations system had, by 2004, resulted in a near doubling of the 1993-1994 benchmark figure when translated into 2003 United States dollar terms ($5.8 billion) compared to the 2004 figure ($11.3 billion) in 2003 United States dollar terms.

Table 1
Contributions to the United Nations system for development cooperation activities and multilateral and bilateral official development assistance: 1993-1994 and 2000-2004

(In millions of current United States dollars)

	1993-1994 average	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*Percentage change 2003 to 2004 in real terms*[a]
United Nations system	5 346	7 278	7 775	8 138	10 493	12 274	7.6
Non-United Nations multilateral ODA	13 371	12 500	12 078	12 906	14 660	20 456	28.3
Multilateral ODA subtotal	18 717	19 778	19 853	21 044	25 153	32 730	19.7
Bilateral ODA	41 021	36 847	36 033	40 752	52 946	57 671	0.2

Source: Calculated by the Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, based on the *Development Cooperation Report 2004*, Development Assistance Committee databases and tables A-1 (annex III) for various years.

[a] Taking account of both inflation and exchange rate movements.

8. It can also be seen from table 1 above that each of the other official development assistance (ODA) categories, non-United Nations multilateral ODA and bilateral ODA also increased in nominal terms, although by differing

proportions. The non-United Nations multilateral ODA category, which includes multilateral organizations such as the World Bank Group and the regional development banks, registered an increase in contributions in 2004 over 2003 of 39.5 per cent in nominal terms, which, when both inflation and exchange rate movements are taken into account, translates into a 28.3 per cent increase in real terms. Combining the two multilateral categories adds up to a 2004 figure of $32.7 billion, representing an increase over 2003 of 30.1 per cent in nominal terms, which, when inflation and exchange rate movements are taken into account, translates into a 19.7 per cent increase in real terms.

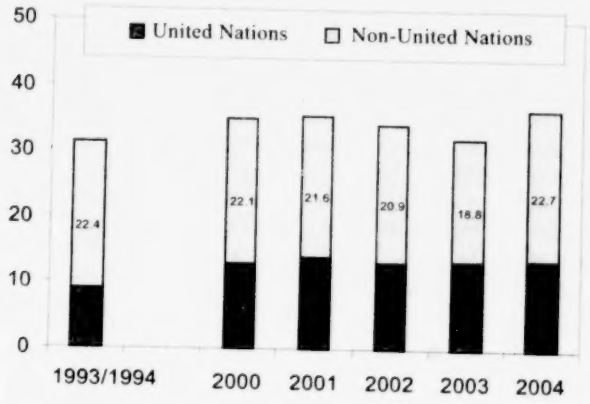
9. The trend in contributions to non-United Nations multilateral organizations was fairly flat until 2002. In 2003, it began an upward movement, but the large 2004 increase seems to reflect a marked change of ODA policy on the part of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The lion's share of the $5.8 billion increase of 2004 over 2003 went to the International Development Association (IDA) ($2.6 billion), the European Commission and European Development Fund ($2.1 billion) and the Asian Development Bank ($500 million). Nevertheless, the 2004 figure is still only a quarter greater than its earlier 1993-1994 benchmark figure in 2003 United States dollar terms ($14.6 billion) compared to its 2004 figure ($18.8 billion) in 2003 United States dollar terms.

10. The third ODA category, bilateral ODA, increased markedly in 2003, and also increased in 2004, but by a much smaller proportion. Its 2004 figure of $57.8 billion represents an increase over 2003 of 8.9 per cent in nominal terms, however, when inflation and exchange rate movements are taken into account, the real figure is almost unchanged. The 2004 bilateral figure in 2003 United States dollar terms ($53 billion) is only 18 per cent greater than its earlier 1993-1994 benchmark figure ($44.8 billion) in 2003 United States dollar terms. Total ODA, including all categories, increased in real terms by 5.9 per cent from 2003 to 2004.

11. Figure 1 shows the share of multilateral ODA going to the United Nations system as compared to other multilateral entities, in percentage terms. The United Nations system share has hovered between 13 and 14 per cent over the last five years in contrast to its 9 per cent share in the early 1990s. The non-multilateral share fell steadily from 2000 to 2003, but the pattern changed in 2004 and, at just under 23 per cent, its 2004 share is above the level of the early 1990s.

Figure 1

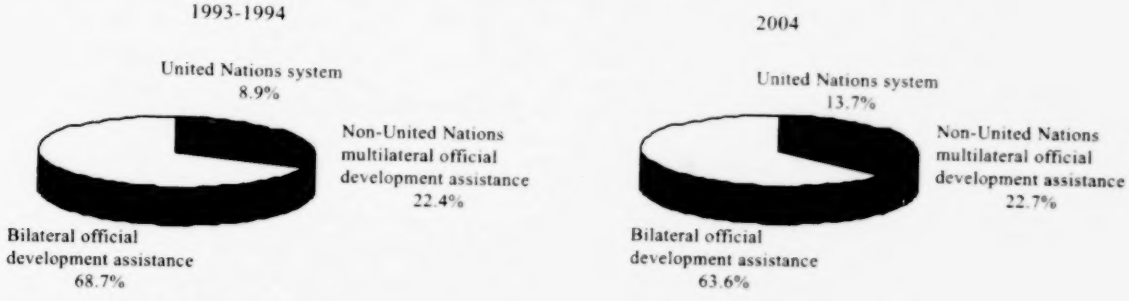
Official development assistance: contributions to the United Nations system and non-United Nations multilateral organizations as a percentage of total official development assistance



12. Figure 2 below, presenting the overall distribution of ODA, shows that the bilateral share of total ODA, which stood at nearly 69 per cent 10 years ago, had fallen to under 64 per cent by 2004.

Figure 2

Distribution of official development assistance: 1993-1994 and 2004



Contributions by agency

13. Table 2 below shows the contributions over the last five years to funds, programmes and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system for development cooperation activities. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) together accounted for over 70 per cent of total contributions in each of the last five years. Their dominant share has continued to rise during the period and in 2004 accounted for over three quarters of the total resources received by the United Nations system for operational activities for development: UNDP, with nearly a 31 per cent share in 2004, has consistently been the largest receiver of contributions; WFP, had a 25.4 per cent share of contributions in 2004; UNICEF, in third position, has received a steady 15 to 17 per cent share; while the share received by the combined specialized agencies and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has declined somewhat over the same period, with a combined 19.9 per cent share compared to 24.4 per cent in 2000.

Table 2
Contributions to United Nations system funds, programmes and agencies: 2000-2004

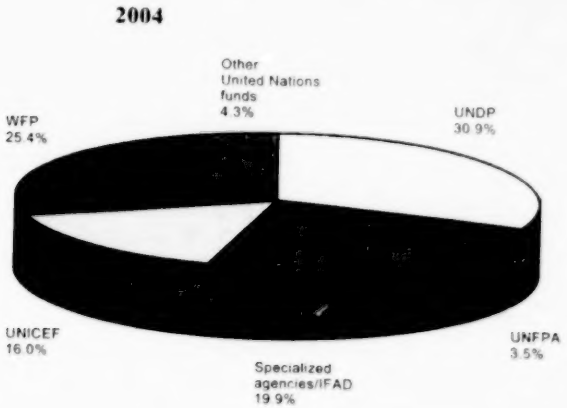
(Percentage)

	UNDP	*WFP*	*UNICEF*	*UNFPA*	*Specialized agencies and IFAD*	*Other United Nations funds and programmes*
2000	28.4	21.6	15.3	5.3	24.4	5.0
2001	29.4	23.0	15.2	4.7	21.3	6.4
2002	30.0	23.4	17.2	4.2	18.8	6.4
2003	27.3	26.9	16.1	3.6	20.7	5.4
2004	30.9	25.4	16.0	3.5	19.9	4.3

Source: Calculated by the Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, based on data in table A-1 (see annex III).

14. Figure 3 below illustrates the distribution of contributions to the funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system in 2004. Information concerning contributions and expenditures of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is included in the present report for the first time, in the section on humanitarian assistance, and will be integrated in future reports. It has not been included in the section on contributions in order to maintain the consistency of the underlying data for a trend analysis as seen in table 2. Information for UNHCR is being included to respond to the request of the Economic and Social Council that the data in the present report be further refined in order to better reflect funding for operational activities for development, including a better distinction between contributions made for humanitarian assistance and those for long-term development cooperation.

Figure 3
Share of contributions to the funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system: 2004



Core and non-core resource contributions

15. The General Assembly has repeatedly highlighted the need to enhance the core or regular contributions to the United Nations development system, in order to guarantee the availability of the capacities required to promote sustainable development cooperation, while recognizing the value of the increase in non-core resources, which are sometimes referred to as extrabudgetary, supplementary, earmarked or other resources. These resources are seen as an important mechanism that supplements the support of operational activities for development and as a useful vehicle for increasing the total resources available for operational activities. These contributions include essential inputs that complement core resources, allowing the organizations of the system to achieve more ambitious development cooperation goals. Ideally, however, such resources should be only a complementary support to the core resources that help an agency fulfil its institutional functions and mandates.

16. This view is succinctly expressed by UNICEF in its 2004 contributions report, in which it stated that, while it highly valued other resource contributions, its comparative advantage would be compromised if the imbalance between regular resources and other resources continued. Regular resource contributions allow it to assess and respond quickly to emerging crises through the recruitment of optimal personnel and to reductions in administrative costs through staff retention, and enable it to distribute resources based on need and long-term objectives rather than special interests. Other resources, in the words of the General Assembly in paragraph 20 of its resolution 59/250, "are not a substitute for core resources".

Table 3
Contributions to the United Nations system for operational activities for development: core and other resources
(Millions of current United States dollars)

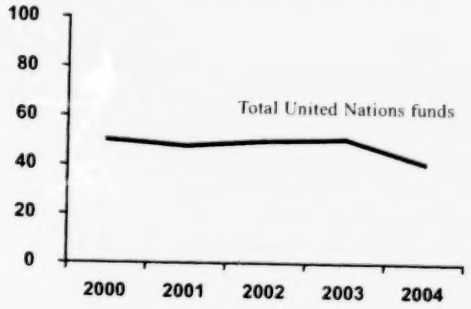
	2000	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*
Core resources	3 662	3 725	4 056	5 336	5 043
Other resources	3 617	4 050	4 082	5 157	7 241
Total contributions	**7 279**	**7 775**	**8 138**	**10 493**	**12 284**
Percentage core	50.3	47.9	49.8	50.9	41.1
Percentage other resources	49.7	52.1	50.2	49.1	58.9

Source: Calculated by the Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, based on data in Table A-1 (annex III).

17. Given the centrality of core resources for the key development cooperation role of the United Nations system, it is vital that trends in core contributions to the system be assessed and compared on the present report with trends in other contributions. This is done in table 3 above. The breakdown of contributions between core and other resources has been available since 1996, however, because of a fundamental change, in 1999, in the way core funds were classified at WFP, an agency receiving one of the largest contributions, it is not possible to make any meaningful total analysis over the longer term nor is it useful to extend the period by excluding WFP.[1]

[1] The resource model of WFP consists of three elements: funding windows; programme categories; and costs. Funding windows are classified as multilateral, directed multilateral and bilateral, depending on the degree of conditionality and flexibility allowed, and resources from these funding windows go towards any of its programmes. Only the multilateral and the directed multilateral funds represent core contributions. Bilateral funds contributions, which are contributions directed by the donor to be used to support an activity not initiated by WFP, are not classified as core contributions.

Figure 4
Contributions to core resources for operational activities for development as a percentage of total resources: 2000-2004



18. It can be seen from table 3 above and figure 4 that from 2000 to 2003 there was something of a balance between core and other contributions, sometimes in favour of core resources, as in 2000 and 2003, and sometimes in favour of other resources, as in 2001 and 2002. Core resources were almost equal to other resources in two of the five years, differing by less than 1 percentage point. However, in 2004, the core share of resources fell substantially (from nearly 2 percentage points up to nearly 18 percentage points down), so that 2004 core resources were only 70 per cent of other resources. For the first time over that period even the nominal dollar amount of core resources fell while at the same time the nominal dollar amount of other resources registered its biggest annual increase. This is a significant development, with implications for the funding of the United Nations system if it continues.

Table 4
Core resources as a percentage of total contributions, by agency: 2000-2004

	2000	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*
UNDP	32.9	30.7	29.1	28.8	23.4
UNFPA	66.3	71.5	72.7	77.1	76.5
UNICEF	53.7	45.9	49.8	42.7	39.6
WFP	97.5	97.9	99.4	99.0	73.5
Specialized agencies	28.5	26.3	31.7	26.1	22.6
Total United Nations system	**50.3**	**47.9**	**49.8**	**50.9**	**41.1**

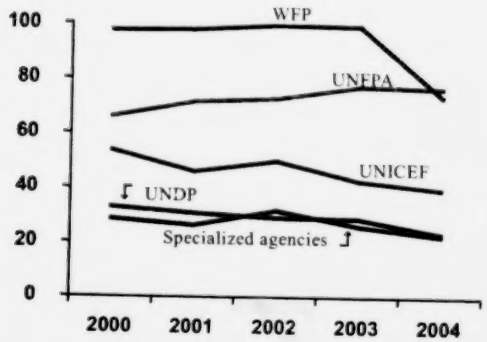
Source: Calculated by the Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, based on data in table A-1 (annex III).

19. Table 4 and figure 5 show that in 2004 the fall in the core share of contributions occurred in all the agencies or group of agencies presented here and that, for some of the agencies, the decline had begun earlier. The decline for UNICEF and WFP began in 2003. The decline for the specialized agencies began in 2001, although in 2002 there was a temporary reversal, before the decline

continued. The decline for UNDP has continued without a break throughout the period. Only in the case of UNFPA did the decline begin in 2004; UNFPA is also the only agency in which the 2004 core share is greater than the 2000 core share.

Figure 5

Contributions to core resources for operational activities for development as a percentage of total contributions by agency and year



20. These earlier declines were masked by temporary increases in one or other of the agencies but the tipping point in 2004 was the very large decline in the core share of contributions at WFP. This decline is not the result of a change in WFP policy, but is mainly the result of a large increase in 2004 in bilateral funds directed to Iraq. In recent years, bilateral funds never amounted to more than 3 per cent of the total and in 2003 reached their peak of $80 million. However, bilateral funds in 2004 accounted for 27 per cent of the total contributions and almost all of those funds (96 per cent) went to Iraq. By contrast, in 2003, although the overall WFP expenditures in Iraq were considerably greater, they were funded mainly by the two categories of multilateral funds while bilateral funds for Iraq accounted for only $63 million. It remains to be seen if this trend continues into 2005 or whether the distribution of WFP funds returns to its historical pattern.

21. The growth in UNICEF contributions from 2003 to 2004, reported in table A-1 (annex III), was due in large part to a substantial increase in contributions to the other resources category from both government and private sources. Donor contributions to core resources amounted to $779 million, whereas donor contributions earmarked to other resources increased markedly to $1.19 billion, of which $796 million went to other resources (regular) while the remaining $394 million went to support emergency relief work. The result was that only 40 per cent of contributions went to core resources in 2004 while the remaining 60 per cent were earmarked by the donors for specific activities and emergencies. This is the lowest core percentage that UNICEF has ever received. Core resources are the foundation of UNICEF country programmes of cooperation approved by its Executive Board and are necessary, as for other organizations, for UNICEF to perform its core functions at the optimal level and to contribute towards achievement of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals.

Comparing core resources with other ODA flows

22. Table 5 compares the contributions to core resources in the United Nations system with international ODA flows, presented in table 1 above.

Table 5

Core contributions to the United Nations system as a percentage of non-United Nations multilateral official development assistance, bilateral official development assistance and total official development assistance: 2000-2004

United Nations system core resources as a percentage	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*
Of non-United Nations multilateral ODA	29.3	30.8	31.4	36.8	25.0
Of bilateral ODA	10.2	10.6	10.0	10.9	9.3
Of total ODA	6.6	6.8	6.6	7.1	5.8

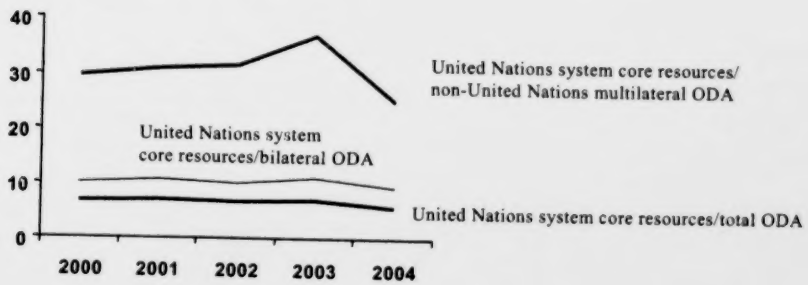
Source: Calculated by the Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, based on the OECD Development Cooperation Report 2004, databases of the Development Assistance Committee and table A-1 (annex III).

23. As can be seen in table 5 and figure 6, the percentage of United Nations system core contributions to non-United Nations multilateral ODA rose steadily over the first four years of the period, but then fell sharply in 2004. The United Nations system core contributions as compared to both bilateral ODA and total ODA alternated annually between small rises and small declines, showing a larger decline in 2004. In all three comparisons the 2004 figures are below the comparable ones for any of the previous years.

24. A comparison of the core contributions to the United Nations system to the allocations to and contributions of IDA reveals a similar recent trend. IDA is the agency within the World Bank Group that focuses on assisting development in the poorest countries in the world and, for this reason, comes closest in its mandate to that of the United Nations system. IDA contributions have declined considerably from the early 1990s when they reached annual dollar figures of five or six billion.

Figure 6

Core contributions to the United Nations system as a percentage of non-United Nations multilateral official development assistance, bilateral official development assistance and total official development assistance: 2000-2004



25. The contribution of the International Development Association in 2003 was $3.1 billion, despite a 2002 fund replenishment of $23 billion for the three-year period from 2003 to 2005. Its contributions in 2004 nearly doubled in nominal terms to $5.7 billion and, given the amount of still unused funds, the IDA contribution is expected to be higher in 2005. These contributions will probably continue to rise even further in view of the 2005 fund replenishment of $34 billion for the three year period from 2006 to 2008. Whereas the core contributions to the United Nations system were 75 per cent greater than IDA contributions in 2003, the 2004 IDA contributions alone were 13 per cent greater than the core contributions to the entire United Nations system. It would seem that the contributions to the core resources of the United Nations system have played a rather modest role in international financing for development and one that is currently becoming weaker.

III. Expenditures

Overall expenditure trends

26. Table 6 presents the total expenditures of the United Nations system for operational activities by major agency or group of agencies. Between 2000 and 2004, annual expenditures grew from $6.8 billion to $10.3 billion in current United States dollars. This represents a 52 per cent increase over the period in nominal terms, which, when account is taken of inflation and exchange rate movements as was done in table 1 when discussing contributions, translates into a 23 per cent increase in real terms. Between 2003 and 2004, there was a small increase in expenditures, which represents an increase of 3.5 per cent in nominal terms, but when account is taken of inflation and exchange rate movements, this translates into a 4.8 per cent decrease in real terms.

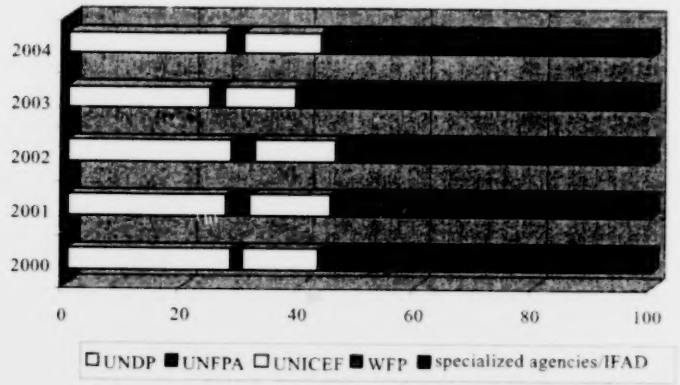
Table 6
Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system: 2000-2004
(Millions of current United States dollars)

	2000	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*Percentage change 2003 to 2004 in real terms*[a]
Financed by UNDP	1 918	2 027	2 138	2 412	2 818	7.4
Financed by WFP	1 491	1 744	1 592	3 275	2 900	(18.6)
Financed by UNICEF	885	1 012	1 044	1 208	1 343	2.2
Financed by UNFPA	134	313	313	273	317	6.8
Financed by the specialized agencies	2 066	2 037	2 252	2 510	2 623	(3.9)
Concessional loans by IFAD	283	297	272	289	314	0.0
Total	**6 777**	**7 430**	**7 611**	**9 967**	**10 315**	**(4.8)**

Source: Calculated by the Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, based on data in table B-1 (annex III).
[a] Taking account of both inflation and exchange rate movements.

27. As can be seen in figure 7 below, UNDP and WFP account by far for the largest expenditures among the United Nations funds and programmes, with UNDP well ahead of WFP until 2002. In 2003, WFP expenditures underwent an enormous expansion, doubling in nominal terms, mainly attributable to its expenditure for the Iraq programme, and falling back a little in 2004 to a level fairly close to UNDP. Since 2001, UNICEF expenditures have been consistently half that of UNDP, although in 2004 UNDP expenditures grew more. Between 2000 and 2002, specialized agencies, combined, had the largest share of expenditures, but this share has declined over the past five years. While rising in nominal terms, expenditures of the specialized agencies as a group have declined relative to the other organizations. As in the case of contributions, UNHCR expenditures are not included here and are analysed separately in the next section on humanitarian assistance.

Figure 7
Share of expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system by agency: 2000-2004
(Percentage)



Expenditures by sector

28. Table 7 presents the technical cooperation expenditures by sector. Humanitarian assistance expenditures, amounting in 2004 to nearly 27 per cent of the total, have been by far the largest sector each year, with the exception of 2002 when the health sector overtook it slightly. This is despite the fact that these expenditure figures seriously understate the level of humanitarian assistance since they exclude UNHCR and are limited to technical cooperation activities reported by agencies to UNDP for its annual report on technical cooperation (DP/2005/34/Add.1), in which humanitarian assistance is not fully identified by a number of agencies. It is hoped however to improve the coverage and quality of the data on technical cooperation in future reports, building on the work of UNDP and on the results of the ongoing survey on statistics on technical cooperation by the OECD Development Assistance Committee Working Party on Statistics, which will be discussed in its meetings in 2006.

Table 7
Distribution of United Nations system technical cooperation expenditures by sector
(Percentage)

	Humanitarian assistance[a]	*Health*	*General development issues*	*Education*	*Agriculture, forestry and fisheries*	*Social development*	*Environment*	*Population*	*All other sectors*
1993-1994 average	28.7	22.2	10.5	6.1	10.0	2.7	2.9	4.1	12.8
2000	25.9	21.0	9.0	4.9	9.7	3.5	2.4	2.3	21.3
2001	28.3	17.7	8.0	5.2	9.7	3.6	2.6	4.5	20.4
2002	20.3	20.9	13.5	7.4	6.6	5.9	4.2	4.3	16.9
2003	30.3	18.0	11.0	6.3	7.2	4.3	4.0	2.8	16.1
2004	26.6	19.2	12.9	6.8	6.1	4.9	4.2	3.2	16.1

Source: Table B-5 (annex III), for various years.
[a] Excluding UNHCR.

Expenditures by region

29. Table 8 presents the expenditures by the different regions. The African region has consistently received the largest share of expenditures, although declining between 2000 and 2002, only to rise again between 2002 and 2004. Its 33.2 per cent share in 2004 is almost back to the 2000 level. The Asian and Pacific region accounted for the second largest share of expenditures for each of the years, except 2003, when the Western Asian region, which includes Iraq, was second. Western Asia is currently third, with an 18.2 per cent share. In the three years between 2000 and 2002 it occupied fourth place, after the Americas region. The recent expenditures in Iraq account for a very large part of the Western Asian regional share. In 2003, the expenditures in Iraq accounted for 64 per cent of the expanded regional share and in 2004 they accounted for 58 per cent.

Table 8
Distribution of expenditures for operational activities for development by region
(Percentage)

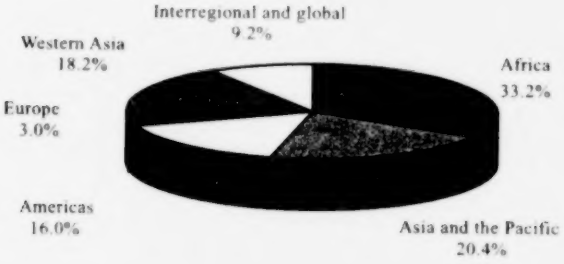
	Africa	*Western Asia*	*Asia and Pacific*	*Americas*	*Interregional*	*Europe*
2000	33.7	12.9	21.3	20.2	7.3	4.6
2001	31.1	12.5	23.6	19.7	9.1	4.0
2002	29.5	13.3	24.4	18.6	9.5	4.6
2003	32.1	24.0	18.2	15.5	7.3	2.9
2004	33.2	18.2	20.4	16.0	9.2	3.0

Source: Calculated by the Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, based on data in table B-3 (annex III) for various years.

30. The Americas region, which has come fourth in the last two years and currently accounts for a 16 per cent share, consistently occupied third place in the years 2000-2001 and 2002. The interregional or global share is near its highest level at 9.2 per cent while the Europe region is near its lowest level at 3 per cent.

31. Figure 8 shows the regional distribution of expenditure in 2004 and the country composition of the regions are listed in annex II to the present report.

Figure 8
Regional distribution of expenditures on operational activities: 2004



Least developed countries

32. Table 9 presents the expenditures in the least developed countries. During the last five years the least developed countries have been receiving around 40 per cent of total annual expenditure on operational activities for development of the United Nations system. This is considerably higher than was observed in the previous decade and reflects the growing international concern about the poorest countries.

Table 9
Expenditures in the least developed countries as a percentage of total expenditure of the United Nations system on operational activities for development by agency: 2000-2004

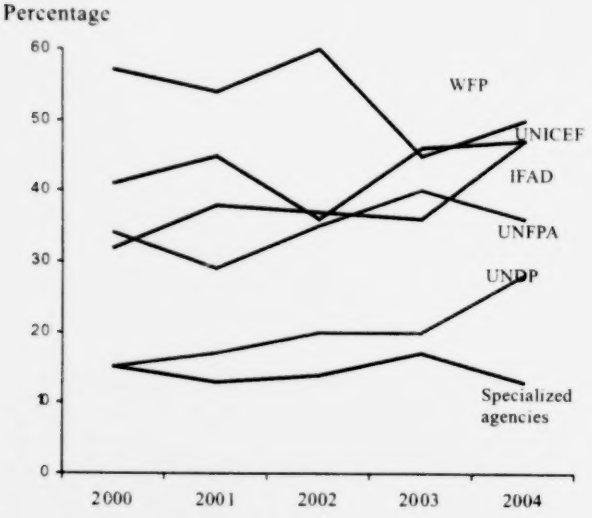
	Total United Nations system	*UNICEF*	*WFP*	*UNFPA*	*UNDP*	*Specialized agencies*	*IFAD*
2000	41	41	57	34	15	15	32
2001	39	45	54	29	17	13	38
2002	40	36	60	35	20	14	37
2003	38	46	45	40	20	17	36
2004	40	47	50	36	28	13	47
Average percentage, 2000-2004	39.6	43	53.2	34.8	20	14.4	38

Source: Calculated by the Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, based on data in table B-6 (annex III) for various years.

33. It can be seen in figure 9 that organizations have been allocating greatly differing proportions of their total assistance to the least developed countries. WFP has consistently allocated the highest proportion, averaging over 53 per cent to these countries during the five years from 2000 to 2004. UNICEF has averaged 43 per cent. IFAD's allocation has been relatively stable from year to year at just over a third until 2004 when it rose to nearly half. UNFPA ranks next with a slightly smaller proportion, although above 30 per cent for all but one of the years. The UNDP allocation rose slowly to 20 per cent by 2002 and 2003 but in 2004 there seems to have been a change of policy and its 2004 share increased markedly to 28 per cent. The specialized agencies, however, have stayed at a very low level, spending, on average, less than 15 per cent each year.

Figure 9

Expenditures in least developed countries as a percentage of total expenditure on operational activities for development by United Nations funds, programmes and agencies



34. According to the available data, it would seem that WFP and UNICEF together accounted for 60 per cent of all the operational activities for development expenditures going to the least developed countries in 2004. The list of least developed countries can be found in annex I to the present report.

IV. Humanitarian assistance

35. At its substantive session of 2005, the Economic and Social Council reaffirmed that the fundamental characteristics of operational activities for development of the United Nations system should be their universal, voluntary and grant-based nature, their neutrality and multilateralism and their ability to respond to the developmental needs of recipient countries in a flexible manner, and in this context requested the Secretary-General to "further refine data contained in the

report of the Secretary-General on comprehensive statistical data on operational activities for development 2003". The Council also requested that the data contained in the report "better reflect funding for operational activities for development, including a better distinction between contributions made for humanitarian assistance and for long-term development cooperation, and expenditures and actual contributions as received and channelled through the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies and the United Nations Secretariat".[2] In response to the request of the Council, the present section endeavours to do this for the first time, and to provide an institutional context for so doing.

36. It is useful to recall the background of humanitarian assistance at the United Nations. In December 1991, the General Assembly, by its resolution 46/182 on strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations, created the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) and the Central Emergency Revolving Fund as key coordination mechanisms and tools of the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) in order to improve the overall effectiveness of United Nations humanitarian operations in the field. The Secretary-General subsequently established the Department of Humanitarian Affairs to provide institutional support. As part of the Secretary-General's programme of reform in 1998, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs was reorganized into the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. Its mandate was expanded to include the coordination of humanitarian response, policy development and humanitarian advocacy. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs carries out its coordination function primarily through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, which is chaired by the Emergency Relief Coordinator.

37. Events over the past 10 years have shown that the need for effective humanitarian action has increased dramatically. In his report entitled "In Larger Freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all" (A/59/2005), the Secretary-General called for improvements to strengthen the humanitarian system's response capacity, developing more predictable humanitarian financing to ensure a prompt response to crises and strengthening humanitarian coordination.

38. Most recently, the Secretary-General's High-level Panel on System-wide Coherence in the areas of development, humanitarian assistance and the environment has been established to ensure that the United Nations maximizes its contribution to achieving the internationally agreed development goals and developing proposals for "more tightly managed entities" in the field of development, humanitarian assistance and the environment. There is an emerging consensus that constrained financing and institutional fragmentation are among the factors that combine to severely restrict the ability of the United Nations system to play a substantially stronger role in supporting Member States in achieving the internationally agreed goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. Fundamental change is required to capitalize on new opportunities, and one of these complications is related to funding: funding for the United Nations has often not kept pace with the tasks at hand or has been unpredictable. The Panel recognizes the need to ensure coherence between the development and humanitarian parts

[2] See Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/7, para. 9.

throughout the system so that there will be no gap between assistance in the relief and development phases.[3]

39. Development is now increasingly seen as a multidimensional phenomenon, embracing economic, social, environmental and humanitarian dimensions. United Nations development cooperation needs to address these dimensions within a comprehensive approach. Efforts at coordination and harmonization, while seeking efficiency and effectiveness, should be geared to this broader objective. Experience shows that the boundaries between development cooperation and the growing area of humanitarian assistance are becoming increasingly blurred, and the need for an integrated approach is increasingly being recognized.[4]

40. In view of the request of the Economic and Social Council and the ongoing debate about the development component of humanitarian assistance, it is interesting to look at the sector components of the 2004 Consolidated Appeals Process. The basic essential building blocks of long-term development, namely agriculture, economic recovery and infrastructure, protection, education, health, shelter and water and sanitation accounted for over 20 per cent of allocated contributions. In a complex world constantly facing new natural and man-made disasters it would seem unnecessary to make a hard and fast, albeit undefined, distinction between humanitarian assistance and long-term development. Countries in need require both, and in many cases there can be no long-term development without humanitarian assistance, 20 per cent of which would be defined as long-term development.

A. Humanitarian contributions and expenditures

41. The present report presents and analyses data on humanitarian contributions and expenditures for the first time. Data on the operations of UNHCR are also included for the first time and information provided directly from other United Nations agencies with large humanitarian operations such as WFP, UNICEF and UNDP is analysed. Finally, the OCHA Financial Tracking Service has been used to track global humanitarian flows, especially for the Consolidated Appeals Process. The statistics in table 10 and figure 10 and most of the data in table 11 are derived from the Financial Tracking Service.

42. A common standardized humanitarian assistance reporting system for the full range of humanitarian activities of all the concerned United Nations agencies has not yet been established. Each agency has reported its humanitarian contributions and expenditures according to its own differing sources, practices and definitions for inclusion in the present report and for consolidated appeals activities to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. For the purposes of the report, the data for the specialized agencies has been derived from the UNDP report on information on United Nations system regular and extrabudgetary technical cooperation expenditure in 2004,[5] and in a number of cases much humanitarian

[3] See United Nations background paper presented by Panel Secretariat to the first panel meeting, April 2006, Secretary-General's High-level Panel on System-wide Coherence in the areas of development, humanitarian assistance, and the environment, internal working document, final version.

[4] A/59/85-E/2004/68.

[5] DP/2005/34/Add.1.

assistance seems to have been subsumed under other sector categories of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), formerly the Administrative Committee on Coordination, resulting in a likely underreporting of humanitarian assistance in those cases. It is hoped, however, that coverage and quality of the data on technical cooperation will be improved in future reports, building on the results of the ongoing survey on statistics of technical cooperation by the Development Assistance Committee working party on statistics, which will be discussed at its meetings in 2006.

43. Following this cross-agency analysis of humanitarian assistance flows presented in the report, the Economic and Social Council may wish to recommend close collaboration between the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the leading agencies active in the humanitarian area in order to establish a common standardized humanitarian assistance reporting system that all agencies can accommodate so that consistent, reliable and clear humanitarian contributions and expenditures estimates can be produced and analysed on a regular basis. This initiative will require regular consultations with key users both inside and outside the concerned organizations and, in some cases, the strengthening of the statistical capacity of a few agencies.

B. Consolidated appeals

44. The Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP), which is monitored by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, is the international community's most important tool for raising resources for humanitarian action. By bringing together relief agencies, CAP avoids competing appeals and provides a unified framework for a strategic and inclusive response. Aid organizations use CAP as the mechanism for planning, coordinating, funding, implementing and monitoring their activities.

Table 10
Consolidated appeals: 2004

Appeal response (percentage)	*100*	*75-99*	*50-74*	*25-49*	*1-24*	*0*	***Total***
Countries/regions	0	7	13	8	3	0	**31**
Organizations	8	6	14	11	18	111	**168**

Source: Calculated by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs based on data from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service (http://ocha.unog.ch/fts/index.aspx).

45. In 2004, there were 168 consolidated appeals, including flash appeals,[6] for 31 countries or regions (see table 10). $2.2 billion was raised which was 64 per cent of the total requirement. Only 16 of the 168 appeals raised more than 64 per cent and it appears that 111 appeals raised nothing at all. This evidence of significant unevenness in response rates calls for further study as to where the problem lies;

[6] The flash appeal is used to coordinate fund-raising within the first three to six months of an emergency and is triggered by the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator in consultation with all stakeholders and is issued between week two and four of an emergency.

whether it is a problem of the estimation of needs, the willingness of donors, another reason altogether, or a combination of them.

46. The highest country/region response rates were for Angola and the countries of the Great Lakes region at 96 per cent, Chad at 88 per cent and the United Republic of Tanzania at 83 per cent. The lowest response rates were for Zimbabwe at 11 per cent, the Philippines flash appeal at 23 per cent, the Grenada flash appeal at 24 per cent and Indonesia at 30 per cent. The highest United Nations system response rates were to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs at 97 per cent, UNHCR at 86 per cent, WFP at 85 per cent and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)/World Health Organization (WHO) at 79 per cent.

47. In 2004, the largest appeals were for the Sudan at $727 million, the occupied Palestine territory at $300 million and the Bangladesh flash appeal at $210 million. The largest responses were for the Sudan at $554 million (76 per cent), the occupied Palestine territory at $174 million (58 per cent) and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at $152 million (73 per cent). The largest United Nations system appealing agencies were WFP at $1.337 billion, UNICEF at $471 million, UNHCR at $425 million and FAO at $132 million. The largest responses were to WFP at $1.132 billion, UNHCR at $367 million and UNICEF at $250 million (53 per cent).

Overall humanitarian contributions estimates

48. It can be seen from table 11 that 10 United Nations agencies account for almost all the United Nations-system humanitarian contributions. Using data from the Financial Tracking Service of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, it is possible to distinguish among United Nations-system, public and private contributions. This, combined with the financial data outside the Financial Tracking Service provided directly by the four agencies with the largest contributions, reveals that the United Nations system's share of global contributions has been above 60 per cent in each of the last three years. In each of those years, United Nations agencies have occupied six of the top 10 places in the global contributions list that includes both private and public organizations. In each of the last two years, the 10 leading United Nations agencies have accounted for more than $5 billion in global contributions.

Table 11
Global humanitarian contributions
(Millions of current United States dollars)

	2002	*2003*	*2004*
WFP	1 880[a]	3 127[a]	2 969
UNHCR	816	929	962
UNDP	72[a]	107[a]	402
UNICEF	306[a]	443	391
FAO[a]	92	176	145
UNRWA[a]	29	134	135
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs[a]	114	91	97
WHO[a]	49	58	54
International Organization for Migration[a]	57	84	25
UNFPA[a]	15	6	20
Top 10 United Nations agencies	3 430	5 155	5 200
All United Nations agencies	3 564	5 329	5 238
All agencies, public and private (estimate)	5 500	8 500	7 000

Source: Calculated by the Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination/Department of Economic and Social Affairs, based on data from the Financial Tracking Service of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and provided by WFP, UNHCR, UNDP and UNICEF.

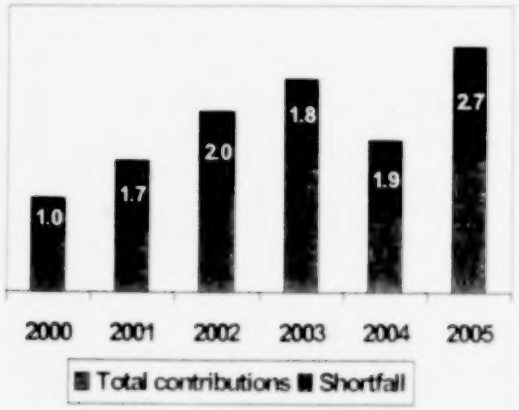
[a] Consolidated appeals only.

49. The table also illustrates the volatility of the humanitarian contributions from one year to the next, mainly using information provided by a few United Nations agencies. WFP consistently receives the largest share of funding, in 2004 accounting for 43 per cent of the total, three times as much as UNHCR, which in turn receives two and a half times more than UNDP and UNICEF.

Underfunding of humanitarian assistance and its consequences for development

50. Figure 10 shows that humanitarian funding in 2005 experienced a recovery from the sharply reduced funding in 2004 where the shortfall was even greater than the funding. Why, after the increases up to 2003, was there a big drop in 2004 and then a steep recovery in 2005? Most of the movement was related to crises in two sectors, food aid and economic recovery and infrastructure, the latter because of the exceptionally heavy funding in Iraq in 2003, which was not repeated in 2004. There was also a big drop in 2004 in inkind food donations, mainly from the United States.

Figure 10
Humanitarian appeal funding and shortfall
(Billions of current United States dollars)



Source: Humanitarian Appeal 2006, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, http://www.reliefweb.int/fts.

51. The timing of funding is critical. Historically, only one tenth of consolidated appeals have been funded in the first quarter of each year. Funding needs to be made more available earlier in the year and earlier in a crisis. It also needs to respond more quickly to the relative requirements of key sectors, such as health. In this connection, WFP has taken a new initiative to provide assistance to victims before the worst aspects of crisis take hold. Even when a famine gets a great deal of attention, donor funds usually arrive after the damage is well advanced. To avert this problem, WFP has negotiated a drought insurance policy with a French re-insurer, in which it is paying a premium of $930,000 and will receive a payout of up to $7.1 million if rains do not fall during the March-October 2006 growing season in Ethiopia, as recorded by an index of 26 local weather stations. In this way, aid can begin to flow before the children and cattle die. The risk is transferred from the vulnerable population groups to donors and the financial markets, which, in the words of a WFP letter to donors, "is an innovative way of approaching risk management in a very challenging setting".

52. The underfunding of humanitarian action, illustrated in figure 10 and table 10, has persisted in 2004 in all the major United Nations organizations in both absolute and proportional terms. In response to General Assembly resolution 60/124, the Central Emergency Response Fund was launched in March 2006 to upgrade the former Central Emergency Revolving Fund, ensuring a more predictable and timely response to humanitarian crises. It is intended that United Nations agencies and their implementing partners will be able to access the Fund within 72 hours of a crisis or disaster. Nevertheless, the fund has thus far received pledges for only half of its $500 million target.

53. Because of the limited availability of emergency funds for UNICEF and WHO, these two organizations have had a reduced capacity to respond to life-sustaining needs. For example, the low level of resources has: limited interventions to combat infectious diseases in some West African countries; restricted education, protection and health-care programmes in Côte d'Ivoire; and impeded support in HIV/AIDS and education activities in Burundi, increasing children's vulnerability and the risk of human rights violations.

54. UNHCR, challenged by the system of voluntary contributions, faced a recurring shortfall in the funding of its life-saving protection and assistance programmes. As in recent years, the impact of the shortfall is being felt mainly in Africa, for example in Liberia, the Sudan and Chad, where needs are the greatest. The WFP Iraq operation in 2003 was the largest single humanitarian aid operation in history, requiring the programme and its donors to marshal food, cash and human resources. In addition, elsewhere in the world, WFP had to face unprecedented needs with insufficient resources in a number of African countries, including Angola, Ethiopia, Somalia, the Sudan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

55. In 2003, FAO delivered humanitarian assistance in the agricultural sector valued at $190 million, of which $176 million was in response to appeals, but in the consolidated appeals for 2004 it received only 36 per cent of its requirements, although those appeals were for inputs essential to agricultural recovery and development. These inputs included seeds and fertilizer, fishing equipment, animal feed and drugs and essential farming tools to restart agricultural production in disaster-affected areas.

56. It is therefore not surprising that a particular concern to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs is the need to increase un-earmarked funding to allow it to balance expenditures across different activities and regions. A more regular and secure funding base would facilitate quick response to large scale emergencies, particularly in the deployment of skilled and experienced staff. The operations of the largest humanitarian agencies are briefly summarized below.

C. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

57. The contributions to and expenditures of UNHCR, one of the largest recipients and dispensers of funds in the United Nations system, have not hitherto been included in the annual report on comprehensive statistical data. In response to the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly requesting that a multi-year perspective be provided and that the report better reflect funding for operational activities for development, including a better distinction between contributions made for humanitarian assistance and long-term development cooperation, the present report includes, for the first time, financial data provided by UNHCR. The intention is to include UNHCR data in both the text and in the detailed tables (see annex III) in future reports. The UNHCR data, which are not presented in the tables nor integrated into sections II and III above, are presented here, as follows.

Table 12
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: contributions and expenditures, 2000-2004
(Millions of current United States dollars)

	2000	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*
Contributions	705	729	816	929	962
Expenditures	775	773	898	947	1 027

Source: UNHCR.

58. As can be seen in table 12 above, the contributions to UNHCR in 2004 were just under a billion dollars and are projected to exceed this figure in 2005. These contribution and expenditure figures place UNHCR as the fourth largest assistance agency after UNDP, WFP and UNICEF. However, the 2004 contributions, which are 36 per cent greater than the 2000 level in nominal terms are only 11 per cent greater than they were in 2000 when account is taken of inflation and exchange rate movements, although the global needs for humanitarian assistance are now much greater. Over the last 15 years, data shows that contributions peaked in 1993 and then declined. It was only in 1999 that a new upward movement began, but contributions are still well below the 1993 level. Expenditures have followed a similar pattern as contributions, coinciding with the change from an in-house division between general and special programmes to a unified budget.

59. The figures in table 12 exclude United Nations regular budget programme funds. Just over 2 per cent of UNHCR's overall budget is funded from the United Nations regular budget. All other funds are contributed through Governments, intergovernmental bodies and private donors on a voluntary basis. The level and characteristics of funds made available to UNHCR determine to a large extent the way it manages and implements its programmes. Flexibility (that is, the unrestricted use of funds), predictability and timeliness of contributions are characteristics that help UNHCR to implement its programmes in a manner that is not restricted by the type and availability of funds. Pledges that are made early in the budget year enable UNHCR to start its programmes without interruptions in the first quarter of the year and facilitate the signing of agreements with implementing partners and the timely procurement of needed commodities.

60. UNHCR maintained its financial stability in 2004. Total funds available for annual programme and supplementary programme budgets exceeded total expenditures by $65 million, compared with $98 million and $50 million in 2003 and 2002, respectively.

61. In 2004, against a revised total budget of $1.2 billion, excluding the United Nations regular budget and the Junior Professional Officers programme, voluntary contributions reached $962 million, compared with $929 million in 2003, representing an increase of only 3.6 per cent in nominal terms and an actual decrease in real terms. The annual programme fund, which is the core budget, increased by 22 per cent in nominal terms over 2003, principally due to the mainstreaming of the supplementary programme for Afghanistan and to the increase in contributions to the annual programme fund. However, it covered only 86 per cent of the budget request. While this was an improvement over 2003 and 2002, it

nevertheless fell short of needs, as did the supplementary programme fund, which received $158 million, or 57 per cent of the budgeted needs of $278 million.

62. The significant decrease in the supplementary programme funding for the 2004 budget compared with 2003 is attributable principally to a lower supplementary programme budget in 2004 and the mainstreaming of the Afghanistan operation in the annual programme fund, as previously noted. In 2004, UNHCR participated in 17 consolidated appeals. The UNHCR consolidated appeal programmes appear relatively well funded, but it should be pointed out that this was in part due to allocations made by UNHCR from unrestricted funds to complement the fresh funds earmarked for UNHCR action within the CAP. The majority of UNHCR operations are, however, in countries that were outside CAP.

D. World Food Programme

63. The purposes of WFP are to: use food aid to support economic and social development; meet refugee and other emergency and protracted food relief needs; and promote world food security. In order to do this, WFP implements food aid programmes, projects and activities that assist in the continuum from emergency relief to development by giving priority to supporting disaster prevention, preparedness and mitigation and post-disaster rehabilitation activities and assisting in meeting refugee and other emergency and protracted food needs. More generally, WFP seeks to aid in economic and social development and provides services to bilateral and multilateral donors. WFP reached 113 million people in 80 countries in 2004: 38 million people through emergency operations; 25 million through protracted relief and recovery operations; 24 million through development programmes; and 26 million through the Iraq bilateral operation.

64. The 2004 expenditures of WFP totalled nearly $3.1 billion, which was 5.1 per cent less than in 2003 in nominal terms and 12.7 per cent less in real terms. Setting aside Iraq, 2004 expenditures were $2.3 billion. WFP accounted for nearly 50 per cent of global food aid deliveries in 2004. In contributions, $3.2 billion were confirmed, including nearly $1 billion earmarked for bilateral operations, excluding Iraq, and $62 million in cash and gifts inkind from the private sector. Although the proportion of multilateral funding increased marginally in 2004 by 1 per cent, the actual value of multilateral contributions declined by $24 million owing to exchange rate fluctuations.

E. United Nations Development Programme

65. In 2004, UNDP received $402 million in humanitarian contributions from 30 identified donors and 82 unidentified donors through some 40 trust funds. The largest donors were: the Administrative Agent United Nations Development Group Iraq Trust Fund, with $162 million; Japan, $48 million; the United Kingdom, $33 million; and the United States of America, $30 million. These four donors accounted for more than two thirds of the total contributions. The humanitarian assistance went to over 70 countries. It was not possible to obtain information on this scale for earlier years so the UNDP estimates for the years 2002 and 2003 in table 11 have been limited to CAP data only.

F. United Nations Children's Fund

66. In the case of UNICEF, it was possible to obtain the full detailed data for all three years. In 2004, UNICEF received $391 million from 51 donors for humanitarian purposes although the terminology that UNICEF uses is "emergency relief and rehabilitation". The donor spread for UNICEF is much wider than with UNDP and it took seven donors to pass the two-thirds mark with UNICEF as opposed to only four donors with UNDP. The largest donors were: United Kingdom, $68 million; United States of America, $41 million; the Netherlands, $40 million; and Canada, $37 million. In 2003, UNICEF received $443 billion for humanitarian purposes from 53 donors. Again, it took seven donors to pass the two-thirds mark. In 2002, the pattern was similar, with a somewhat smaller total number of contributions received from 52 donors and the two-thirds mark passed with seven donors.

V. Improving data on operational activities for development

67. The present report has presented a summary analysis of the data on resources received and spent by the organizations of the United Nations system on their operational activities for development for 2004 and in previous years.[7] The data coverage has been broadened to include data and analysis on humanitarian assistance by United Nations organizations. The report has also been refined and standardized to harmonize, to the extent possible, with the conventions of the OECD Development Assistance Committee, in extensive consultation and collaboration with the organizations of the United Nations system.

68. The section on humanitarian assistance, which is the special theme of this report, presents and analyses, for the first time, the humanitarian assistance contributions and expenditures of the United Nations system, responding to the request of the Economic and Social Council. It includes a discussion of consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance, the distribution of funding, the problem of underfunding and the ongoing activities of the leading agencies in humanitarian operational activities.

69. Humanitarian assistance expenditures have represented, by far, the largest sector in the area of technical cooperation. This is despite the fact that these figures seriously understate the level of humanitarian assistance. They have excluded UNHCR and are limited to technical cooperation activities as reported by agencies to UNDP for its annual report on "Information on United Nations system regular and extrabudgetary technical cooperation expenditure, 2004",[8] in which humanitarian assistance is not fully identified by a number of agencies. The data for specialized agencies have also been derived from the UNDP report on technical cooperation expenditure for 2004. In a number of cases humanitarian assistance seems to have been subsumed under other sector categories defined by the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (see table 7). These issues will be discussed with UNDP and contributing agencies in 2006-2007.

[7] For more details, see also the technical notes to annex III and the footnotes to the tables in annex III.

[8] DP/2005/34/Add.1.

70. It needs to be recognized that a common standardized humanitarian assistance reporting system for the full range of humanitarian activities of all the concerned United Nations agencies has not yet been established. Each agency has reported its humanitarian contributions and expenditures according to its own differing sources, practices and definitions for this assessment, and extensive use has been made of the documentation and statistics of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs on Consolidated Appeals Process activities.

71. It should be recalled that the statistics report has been an annual report since 1980 without much updating of the underlying concepts, definitions or classifications, which could better reflect the changing mandates and operations of the United Nations. There is a need to make the data more representative and transparent, bringing it up to date with the current architecture of the United Nations system and its mandates, operational activities and work. It is important to make sure that statistical standards and practices reflect current operations and will permit a comprehensive and reliable overview of the future operational activities of the United Nations system as it proceeds through the reform process.

72. As stated above, the present report is submitted in compliance with the requirements contained in paragraph 17 of General Assembly resolution 35/81 and paragraph 22 of Assembly resolution 59/250, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to improve the annual statistical compendium to the operational activities segment of the Economic and Social Council, fully incorporating available and comparable statistics. The report also responds to the request of the Assembly in paragraph 23 of resolution 59/250, that the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 2006, include a comprehensive review of trends and perspectives in funding for development cooperation. In addition, it responds to the request of the Council in its resolution 2005/7 on operational activities, to better reflect funding for operational activities for development, including a better distinction between contributions made for humanitarian assistance and for long-term development cooperation.

73. In September 2005, the General Assembly in its resolution 60/1 (2005 World Summit Outcome) stressed the importance of a stronger system-wide convergence and invited the Secretary-General to launch work to further strengthen the management and coordination of United Nations operational activities so that they can make an even more effective contribution to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals. In this context, information from the present report has been provided to the Secretary-General's High-level Panel on System-wide Coherence in the areas of development, humanitarian assistance and the environment.

74. Recognizing the similar need to improve the data on technical cooperation for development, the OECD Development Assistance Committee, in its *Development Cooperation Report 2005*, noted that policymakers' interest in technical cooperation data has sharpened recently and referred to the lack of transparency and detailed accounting of technical cooperation expenditure. The Development Assistance Committee Working Party on Statistics has been tasked to carry out a survey of the statistics and statistical practices on technical cooperation of its members, the results of which will be discussed in its meetings in 2006.

Recommendation for improving data on operational activities for development

75. **Enhanced understanding of trends in the development and humanitarian work of the United Nations system calls for a concerted effort by the bodies of the system to standardize data and statistical practices in order to improve the quality, timeliness and comparability of system-wide data on operational activities for development. The Economic and Social Council may wish to recommend that the Secretariat work closely with UNDP, the other organizations of the United Nations system and the OECD Development Assistance Committee to improve the coverage, quality and comparability of data on operational activities for development, with particular reference to the statistics of technical cooperation and humanitarian assistance.**

Annex I

List of least developed countries by region

Africa

Angola
Benin
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Djibouti
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gambia
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mozambique
Niger
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Somalia
Sudan
Togo
Uganda
United Republic of Tanzania
Zambia

Asia and the Pacific

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Cambodia
Kiribati
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Maldives
Myanmar
Nepal
Samoa
Solomon Islands
Timor-Leste
Tuvalu
Vanuatu

Americas

Haiti

Western Asia

Yemen

Annex II

List of countries/territories by region

Africa

Algeria
Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Djibouti
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Reunion
Rwanda
Saint Helena
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal

Americas

Anguilla
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Aruba
Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Bermuda
Bolivia
Brazil
British Virgin Islands
Canada
Cayman Islands
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
French Guiana
Grenada
Guadeloupe
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Martinique
Mexico
Montserrat
Netherlands Antilles
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago
Turks and the Caicos Islands
United States of America
Uruguay
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Asia and the Pacific

Afghanistan
Australia
Azerbaijan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
China
Cook Islands
Democratic People's Republic Korea
Federated States of Micronesia
Fiji
French Polynesia
Guam
Hong Kong, China
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Japan
Kazakhstan
Kiribati
Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Macau, China
Malaysia
Maldives
Marshall Islands
Mongolia
Myanmar
Nauru
Nepal
New Zealand
Niue
Pakistan
Palau
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Republic of Korea
Samoa
Singapore
Solomon Islands
Sri Lanka
Tajikistan
Thailand
Timor-Leste
Tokelau
Tonga

Africa

Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
Sudan
Swaziland
Togo
Tunisia
Uganda
United Republic of Tanzania
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Asia and the Pacific

Turkmenistan
Tuvalu
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Viet Nam

Western Asia

Armenia
Bahrain
Cyprus
Georgia
Iraq
Israel
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Oman
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Syrian Arab Republic
Turkey
United Arab Emirates
Yemen

Europe

Albania
Andorra
Austria
Belarus
Belgium
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Holy See
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Monaco
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
San Marino
Serbia and Montenegro
Slovak Republic
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Ukraine
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Annex III

Tables on contributions, expenditures and procurement activities

A. Contributions for operational activities of the United Nations system

A-1. Contributions from Governments and other sources for operational activities of the United Nations system: overview, 2000-2004

A-2. Contributions for operational activities of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme by donor: 2004

A-3. Contributions for operational activities of the United Nations system by donor: 2004

A-4. Extrabudgetary contributions for operational activities of specialized and technical agencies, by donor: 2004

A-5. Extrabudgetary contributions for operational activities of specialized and technical agencies, by donor: 2000-2004

A-6. Extrabudgetary contributions for operational activities of specialized and technical agencies, by agency: 2000-2004

B. Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system

B-1. Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system: overview, 2000-2004

B-2. Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system by recipient country or region: 2004

B-3. Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system by recipient region: 2004

B-4. Expenditures on grant-financed development by organization or agency of the United Nations system and other entities: 2004

B-5. Expenditures on grant-financed development activities of the United Nations system, by sector: 2004

B-6. United Nations system: expenditures on operational activities for development in the least developed countries, by source of funding: 2002-2004

C. Procurement activities of the United Nations system

C-1. Total procurement by agency: 2003-2004

List of abbreviations

The following abbreviations have been used in the tables:

ACC	Administrative Committee on Coordination
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CEB	United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (OECD)
DESA	Department of Economic and Social Affairs
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
EU	European Union
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ITC	International Trade Centre (UNCTAD)
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
NEX	National execution
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	Official development assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OESC	Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination (DESA)
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDCP	United Nations International Drug Control Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNON	United Nations Office in Nairobi (UNEP and Habitat)
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Tourism Organization

Technical note

The sources, coverage and definitions of the data presented in the following tables are consistent with those used in previous years unless otherwise stated. Data on the organizations of the United Nations system are obtained directly from the organizations and from the financial statements of the United Nations funds and programmes.

Information on expenditures is derived from data on technical cooperation activities collected by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) from other United Nations organizations, including the specialized agencies, and reported in the UNDP annual report of the Administrator, statistical annexes (Information on United Nations system regular and extrabudgetary technical cooperation expenditures — Addendum: statistical annex and definitions (DP/2004/37/Add.1)). Data on non-United Nations multilateral agencies and bilateral donors are derived from the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). See also the detailed footnotes provided in Tables A-1 and B-1.

Data on contributions refer to actual contributions received in a given calendar year from Governments and other public and private sources to organizations in the United Nations system. Data on resource transfers from one agency of the system to another are excluded. Data on expenditures represent the support provided by the organizations of the system to the development activities of developing countries. Programme support expenditures as well as administrative and other support costs are excluded. Contributions and expenditures are expressed in current United States dollars, unless otherwise stated.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The term "country" as used in the report also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas.

A hyphen between dates representing years signifies the full period involved, including the beginning and end years.

A full stop in the tables is used to indicate decimals.

Table A-1

Contributions from Governments and other sources for operational activities of the United Nations system: overview, 2000-2004

(Millions of current United States dollars)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Contributions to United Nations funds and programmes					
1. Contributions to UNDP					
(a) Core	634.1	651.7	663.1	769.9	841.9
(b) Other resources[a]	1 375.7	1 569.2	1 706.9	2 015.5	2 872.6
Subtotal	**2 009.8**	**2 220.9**	**2 370.0**	**2 785.4**	**3 714.5**
2. Contributions to UNDP administered funds and trust funds[b]					
(a) Core	45.6	50.3	46.8	53.2	46.2
(b) Other resources[a]	13.5	15.0	24.5	24.0	35.4
Subtotal	**59.1**	**65.3**	**71.3**	**77.2**	**81.6**
Total (1-2)	**2 068.9**	**2 286.2**	**2 441.3**	**2 862.6**	**3 796.1**
3. Contributions to UNFPA[c]					
(a) Core	256.4	260.2	246.5	288.5	325.2
(b) Other resources[a]	130.6	103.6	92.4	85.9	100.1
Subtotal	**387.0**	**363.8**	**338.9**	**374.4**	**425.3**
4. Contributions to UNICEF[d]					
(a) Core	596.7	541.4	697.2	720.9	778.8
(b) Other resources[a]	515.6	638.9	702.0	967.2	1 189.7
Subtotal	**1 112.3**	**1 180.3**	**1 399.2**	**1 688.1**	**1 968.5**
5. Contributions to other United Nations funds and programmes[e]	364.1	495.9	521.1	569.2	530.2
6. Contributions to WFP[f]					
(a) Core	1 532.1	1 755.9	1 894.8	2 791.8	2 291.5
(b) Other resources[a]	39.2	38.1	11.7	27.7	824.9
Subtotal	**1 571.3**	**1 794.0**	**1 906.5**	**2 819.5**	**3 116.4**
Total (1-6)	**5 503.6**	**6 120.2**	**6 607.0**	**8 313.8**	**9 836.5**
Contributions for operational activities of specialized agencies					
7. Assessed contributions to regular budgets[g]	469.6	424.0	479.3	518.2	496.8
8. Extrabudgetary contributions	1 178.3	1 189.3	1 032.1	1 466.8	1 698.7
Total (7-8)	**1 647.9**	**1 613.3**	**1 511.4**	**1 985.0**	**2 195.5**
Grand total	**7 151.5**	**7 733.5**	**8 118.4**	**10 298.8**	**12 032.0**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Contributions to IFAD					
9. Contributions to IFAD	127.1	41.8	19.6	193.9	242.4
Memo items					
Explanatory items					
UNICEF greeting cards	163.3	161.0	125.9	151.5	161.0
Government "self-supporting" contributions to organizations and agencies	196.5	262.2	201.1	233.2	264.0

Source: Financial statements of United Nations funds and programmes, WFP and IFAD.

[a] Includes cost-sharing and Government cash counterpart contributions.

[b] Includes the Capital Development Fund, the Special Fund for Land-Locked Developing Countries, the Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, the Special Voluntary Fund for United Nations Volunteers, the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development, the United Nations Development Fund for Women, the Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities and other funds, accounts and trust funds of UNDP, including trust funds established by the Administrator and contributions for the Junior Professional Officers programme. Includes cost-sharing contributions to these funds.

[c] Includes contributions to trust funds and special population programmes of UNFPA.

[d] Includes net profit from sale of greeting cards, which are then used in operational activities.

[e] Constitutes regular budget and extrabudgetary contributions, including Government self-supporting contributions, in relation to the United Nations and its regional commissions, UN-Habitat, UNCTAD and UNDCP. See also the annual UNDP document on the United Nations system regular and extrabudgetary technical cooperation financed from sources other than UNDP.

[f] Includes contributions to the International Emergency Food Reserve and extrabudgetary contributions.

[g] For example, the imputed share of regular budget financing of technical cooperation expenditures in relation to the distribution of assessments among Member States.

Table A-2

Contributions for operational activities of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme by donor: 2004

(Thousands of current United States dollars)

	UNDP		*UNDP-administered funds*		*UNFPA*		*UNICEF*		*WFP*		
	Core (1)	*Other resources (2)*	*Core (3)*	*Other resources (4)*	*Core (5)*	*Other resources (6)*	*Core (7)*	*Other resources (8)*	*Core (9)*	*Other resources (10)*	***Total*** *(11)*
Member States											
Afghanistan	0	2 787	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2 787**
Albania	0	121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**121**
Algeria	100	1 062	0	0	10	157	24	0	0	0	**1 353**
Andorra	19	0	19	0	14	0	214	665	100	0	**1 031**
Angola	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	4 014	0	**4 026**
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Argentina	0	269 119	0	0	0	0	87	1 805	0	0	**271 011**
Armenia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Australia	5 025	11 990	413	209	1 734	151	9 418	32 220	44 371	1 512	**107 043**
Austria	4 913	2 826	611	1 816	684	213	3 962	779	2 189	0	**17 993**
Azerbaijan	0	2 738	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	**2 745**
Bahamas	0	20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**21**
Bahrain	56	826	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	**887**
Bangladesh	400	0	2	0	28	0	69	8	0	0	**507**
Barbados	0	20	1	0	4	0	5	0	0	0	**30**
Belarus	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**37**
Belgium	15 874	20 604	763	4 309	3 676	0	5 147	12 104	10 599	1 000	**74 076**
Belize	0	0	0	0	2	0	50	0	0	0	**52**
Benin	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	**3**
Bhutan	0	0	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	**10**
Bolivia	0	8 447	0	0	4	0	0	87	0	0	**8 538**
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	2 445	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**2 446**
Botswana	0	3 031	0	0	4	0	8	0	0	0	**3 043**
Brazil	0	127 802	0	139	15	129	1 179	4 890	0	0	**134 154**
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**

	UNDP		UNDP-administered funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		
	Core (1)	Other resources (2)	Core (3)	Other resources (4)	Core (5)	Other resources (6)	Core (7)	Other resources (8)	Core (9)	Other resources (10)	Total[a] (11)
Bulgaria	0	29 145	0	0	2	0	3	0	5	0	**29 155**
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
Burundi	0	236	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**237**
Cambodia	0	0	0	73	3	0	10	0	0	0	**86**
Cameroon	0	607	0	0	20	0	0	0	600	0	**1 227**
Canada	47 881	51 040	3 587	2 513	9 632	2 319	14 137	81 243	100 229	1 326	**313 907**
Cape Verde	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**40**
Central African Republic	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Chad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Chile	50	37 994	1	0	5	30	120	321	0	0	**38 521**
China	3 200	27 271	91	0	900	0	1 374	401	4 804	0	**38 041**
Colombia	310	78 695	0	0	40	595	475	1 048	0	0	**81 163**
Comoros	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Congo	0	3	0	0	11	9	0	0	0	0	**23**
Costa Rica	0	217	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	**223**
Côte d'Ivoire	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	88	0	0	**111**
Croatia	0	0	0	0	1	0	286	255	0	0	**542**
Cuba	1 353	126	2	0	5	0	10	0	570	0	**2 066**
Cyprus	0	0	6	0	2	13	463	0	0	0	**484**
Czech Republic	320	451	86	151	116	0	918	204	96	0	**2 342**
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	**10**
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	**7**
Denmark	60 263	26 460	4 115	906	30 050	3 214	34 353	9 952	42 345	0	**211 658**
Djibouti	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	183	0	**194**
Dominica	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**17**
Dominican Republic	0	6 999	0	0	18	0	77	0	0	0	**7 094**
Ecuador	0	14 994	0	231	0	0	33	199	0	0	**15 457**
Egypt	0	25 827	0	0	76	0	0	0	354	0	**26 257**

	UNDP		*UNDP-administered funds*		*UNFPA*		*UNICEF*		*WFP*		
	Core (1)	*Other resources (2)*	*Core (3)*	*Other resources (4)*	*Core (5)*	*Other resources (6)*	*Core (7)*	*Other resources (8)*	*Core (9)*	*Other resources (10)*	***Total[a] (11)***
El Salvador	0	18 119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**18 119**
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Eritrea	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Estonia	24	45	0	0	24	42	6	38	0	0	**179**
Ethiopia	0	0	0	0	3	0	49	0	0	0	**52**
Federated States of Micronesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Fiji	0	40	0	24	3	0	0	16	0	0	**83**
Finland	17 149	11 651	643	2 668	16 791	2 652	22 293	7 676	17 562	0	**99 085**
France	19 982	9 282	1 504	1 777	1 517	0	40 745	17 238	25 248	0	**117 293**
Gabon	0	340	0	0	9	84	0	199	0	0	**632**
Gambia	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
Georgia	0	3 184	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	**3 187**
Germany	33 249	23 323	3 180	76	17 715	1 221	57 651	40 656	65 059	0	**242 130**
Ghana	170	33	10	0	25	0	15	0	15	0	**268**
Greece	389	0	15	0	10	0	5 705	1 351	0	0	**7 470**
Grenada	0	20	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**21**
Guatemala	1	55 612	0	0	2	425	1	0	0	0	**56 041**
Guinea	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	13	0	0	**17**
Guinea-Bissau	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**12**
Guyana	0	16	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	**19**
Haiti	0	10	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	**30**
Honduras	0	121 207	0	0	4	0	30	388	2 988	0	**124 617**
Hungary	0	3 182	0	0	14	0	347	15	65	0	**3 623**
Iceland	561	14	30	126	15	0	185	100	57	0	**1 088**
India	4 567	93	64	0	195	0	1 371	693	25 146	0	**32 129**
Indonesia	0	246	0	0	33	0	323	447	0	0	**1 049**
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0	(156)	0	0	49	0	157	3	40	0	**93**
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	0	0	**127**
Ireland	15 792	10 099	1 752	154	3 158	429	11 222	5 457	12 700	0	**60 763**

	UNDP		UNDP-administered funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		
	Core (1)	Other resources (2)	Core (3)	Other resources (4)	Core (5)	Other resources (6)	Core (7)	Other resources (8)	Core (9)	Other resources (10)	Total[a] (11)
Israel	0	96	18	0	25	0	47	0	0	0	**186**
Italy	18 270	48 184	2 632	1 867	2 805	0	47 793	37 543	50 175	0	**209 269**
Jamaica	0	66	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	**68**
Japan	86 770	92 517	2 129	3 493	39 517	1 000	111 426	147 387	127 345	2 809	**614 393**
Jordan	270	1 143	0	283	52	0	0	3	53	0	**1 804**
Kazakhstan	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	**20**
Kenya	0	0	0	0	5	0	97	17	10 044	0	**10 163**
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	**9**
Kuwait	0	4 800	0	0	10	0	400	0	0	0	**5 210**
Kyrgyzstan	0	134	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**135**
Lao People's Democratic Republic	21	0	0	0	2	0	10	0	0	0	**33**
Latvia	0	(101)	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	**(88)**
Lebanon	0	8 017	0	0	0	398	83	0	0	0	**8 498**
Lesotho	0	243	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	**247**
Liberia	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	**40**
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0	4 108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**4 108**
Liechtenstein	12	0	8	0	8	0	8	123	0	0	**159**
Lithuania	0	134	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	**157**
Luxembourg	1 390	2 873	933	504	1 144	1 886	2 268	2 489	4 180	0	**17 667**
Madagascar	0	0	0	32	2	0	0	0	2 000	0	**2 034**
Malawi	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	14 469	0	**14 472**
Malaysia	385	1 324	5	0	15	0	168	9	0	0	**1 906**
Maldives	0	301	1	0	3	0	8	5	0	0	**318**
Mali	0	1 164	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	**1 170**
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**1**
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
Mauritania	0	312	0	0	2	0	22	0	0	0	**336**
Mauritius	37	100	0	0	4	0	10	0	0	0	**151**
Mexico	1 000	5 378	10	0	51	296	627	1 711	0	0	**9 073**

	UNDP		*UNDP-administered funds*		*UNFPA*		*UNICEF*		*WFP*		
	Core (1)	*Other resources (2)*	*Core (3)*	*Other resources (4)*	*Core (5)*	*Other resources (6)*	*Core (7)*	*Other resources (8)*	*Core (9)*	*Other resources (10)*	***Total*** *(11)*
Monaco	10	155	0	0	0	0	73	0	30	0	**268**
Mongolia	0	0	0	0	4	16	11	0	0	0	**31**
Morocco	0	3 857	6	0	10	574	241	44	2	0	**4 734**
Mozambique	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Myanmar	0	0	0	0	0	400	2	0	0	0	**402**
Namibia	1	1 053	1	0	1	0	1	118	0	0	**1 175**
Nauru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Nepal	160	0	1	0	5	0	15	0	(99 856)	0	**(99 675)**
Netherlands	93 742	87 313	0	1 665	73 081	39 809	88 957	91 127	73 706	0	**549 400**
New Zealand	4 414	6 951	267	0	1 878	1 780	2 079	4 682	2 095	0	**24 146**
Nicaragua	10	8 773	0	0	5	0	3	1	1 328	0	**10 120**
Niger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Nigeria	0	565	0	0	0	0	144	171	0	0	**880**
Norway	97 775	74 356	4 731	1 018	33 688	2 728	49 926	87 351	52 763	0	**404 336**
Oman	0	0	0	0	26	48	55	527	0	0	**656**
Pakistan	472	1 884	0	0	498	0	99	23	0	0	**2 976**
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Panama	0	91 710	1	0	25	0	111	337	1	0	**92 185**
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Paraguay	0	21 266	0	0	0	53	0	41	0	0	**21 360**
Peru	0	101 798	0	0	2	7 970	216	275	0	0	**110 261**
Philippines	0	1 047	13	0	27	0	127	657	0	0	**1 871**
Poland	20	329	0	0	14	0	210	25	356	0	**954**
Portugal	1 600	2 331	0	0	40	265	5 885	2 245	723	0	**13 089**
Qatar	0	10	0	0	30	0	50	0	0	0	**90**
Republic of Korea	2 000	1 229	35	50	130	0	8 922	2 512	23 689	0	**38 567**
Republic of Moldova	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**81**
Romania	0	2 390	0	0	10	0	12	0	0	0	**2 412**
Russian Federation	450	9 876	0	0	150	0	500	22	0	0	**10 998**
Rwanda	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**

	UNDP		UNDP-administered funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		
	Core (1)	Other resources (2)	Core (3)	Other resources (4)	Core (5)	Other resources (6)	Core (7)	Other resources (8)	Core (9)	Other resources (10)	Total* (11)
Samoa	6	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	**12**
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	53	0	0	**74**
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	0	2	27	0	0	0	0	**29**
Saudi Arabia	2 000	7 685	0	0	300	0	229	132	3 345	0	**13 691**
Senegal	0	275	0	0	19	0	122	127	0	0	**543**
Serbia and Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	19	0	0	**85**
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
Sierra Leone	0	2 351	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	**2 363**
Singapore	300	20	40	0	0	0	104	0	20	0	**484**
Slovak Republic	0	2 885	0	0	6	0	164	84	25	0	**3 164**
Slovenia	10	0	0	0	0	0	1 141	565	33	0	**1 749**
Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Somalia	0	2 600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2 600**
South Africa	0	106	15	0	20	0	31	217	6 275	0	**6 664**
Spain	0	1 461	70	979	794	0	19 657	13 385	21 706	0	**58 052**
Sri Lanka	300	18	0	0	18	0	15	216	0	0	**567**
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**20**
Saint Lucia	0	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**114**
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**10**
Sudan	0	50	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	**80**
Suriname	0	441	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**442**
Swaziland	0	400	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	963	**1 373**
Sweden	85 195	73 152	10 293	3 122	36 681	5 666	51 414	70 614	45 213	0	**381 350**
Switzerland	41 270	16 076	1 456	705	9 592	1 015	24 302	8 161	30 800	135	**133 512**
Syrian Arab Republic	19	1 053	0	0	3	304	0	0	1 004	0	**2 383**
Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	**25**
Thailand	865	27	11	0	97	0	419	2 674	0	0	**4 093**

	UNDP		UNDP-administered funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		
	Core (1)	Other resources (2)	Core (3)	Other resources (4)	Core (5)	Other resources (6)	Core (7)	Other resources (8)	Core (9)	Other resources (10)	Total[a] (11)
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0	756	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	**758**
Timor-Leste	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Togo	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	66	0	0	**72**
Tonga	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Trinidad and Tobago	0	7 687	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	0	**7 695**
Tunisia	139	501	0	0	21	278	188	10	0	0	**1 137**
Turkey	0	2 150	8	0	108	0	798	338	0	0	**3 402**
Turkmenistan	0	56	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	**58**
Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	**3**
Uganda	0	418	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	**428**
Ukraine	0	293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**293**
United Arab Emirates	324	2 188	0	0	0	0	100	6	50	0	**2 668**
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	72 312	161 745	5 310	3 884	36 430	5 010	42 177	173 259	108 161	2 483	**610 771**
United Republic of Tanzania	0	13 276	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	**13 281**
United States of America	98 706	144 275	1 281	754	0	0	127 606	184 120	1 084 624	(35 150)	**1 606 216**
Uruguay	0	7 721	0	0	12	0	87	232	0	0	**8 052**
Uzbekistan	0	1 250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1 250**
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0	20 157	0	0	1	0	231	253	0	0	**20 642**
Viet Nam	29	31	0	0	4	0	14	0	(4)	0	**74**
Yemen	0	1 778	0	0	10	196	10	0	0	0	**1 994**
Zambia	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
Zimbabwe	0	4	0	0	0	42	0	0	4	0	**50**
Total, Member States	**841 932**	**2 071 180**	**46 174**	**33 528**	**324 282**	**81 444**	**802 099**	**1 054 687**	**1 923 698**	**(24 922)**	**7 154 102**
Non-Member States or areas											
Anguilla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Aruba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**

	UNDP		UNDP-administered funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		
	Core (1)	Other resources (2)	Core (3)	Other resources (4)	Core (5)	Other resources (6)	Core (7)	Other resources (8)	Core (9)	Other resources (10)	Total* (11)
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
British Virgin Islands	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**20**
Cayman Islands	0	20	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	**29**
Cook Islands	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
French Guiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Guadeloupe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Holy See	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	**20**
Hong Kong, China	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 222	2 675	0	0	**6 897**
Macau, China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Martinique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Montserrat	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**20**
Netherlands Antilles	0	(93)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**(93)**
Niue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Reunion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Saint Helena	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Tokelau	0	287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**287**
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**182**
Other	0	18 063	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**18 063**
Total, non-members	**0**	**18 499**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**4 231**	**2 675**	**20**	**0**	**25 426**
Total, countries	**841 932**	**2 089 679**	**46 174**	**33 528**	**324 283**	**81 444**	**806 330**	**1 057 362**	**1 923 718**	**(24 922)**	**7 179 528**
European Union	0	247 236	0	116	0	8 125	0	66 910	233 925	1 187	**557 499**
Intergovernmental organizations	0	182 214	0	55	0	2 407	0	8 865	500	923 484	**1 117 525**
Non-governmental organizations	0	0	0	0	900	697	0	39 173	59 543	0	**100 313**
Cost-of-goods operations	0	0	0	0	0	0	(81 204)	0	0	0	**(81 204)**
Total, intergovernmental/ non-governmental organizations	**0**	**429 450**	**0**	**171**	**900**	**11 229**	**(81 204)**	**114 948**	**293 968**	**924 671**	**1 694 133**

	UNDP		*UNDP-administered funds*		*UNFPA*		*UNICEF*		*WFP*		
	Core (1)	*Other resources (2)*	*Core (3)*	*Other resources (4)*	*Core (5)*	*Other resources (6)*	*Core (7)*	*Other resources (8)*	*Core (9)*	*Other resources (10)*	***Total[a] (11)***
Contributions to other United Nations funds and programmes[b]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**530 141**
Not elsewhere classified	0	353 494[c]	82	1 682	0	7 373	**53 703**	**17 400**	73 878	(74 847)	**432 771**
Grand total	**841 932**	**2 872 623**	**46 256**	**35 381**	**325 183**	**100 046**	**778 829**	**1 189 710**	**2 291 564**	**824 902**	**9 836 573**

[a] Includes contributions to other United Nations funds and programmes (see table A-1, item 5).

[b] Constitutes regular budget and extrabudgetary contributions, including government self-supporting contributions, in relation to the United Nations and its regional commissions, UN-Habitat, UNCTAD and UNDCP. See also the annual UNDP document on the United Nations system regular and extrabudgetary technical cooperation financed from sources other than UNDP.

[c] Other multilateral contributions only.

Table A-3

Contributions for operational activities of the United Nations system by donor: 2004

(Thousands of current United States dollars)

	Total United Nations funds[a] *(1)*	*Extrabudgetary contribution to specialized agencies (2)*	*Total (3)*	*Memo item*	
				IFAD (4)	*Government self-supporting (5)*
Member States					
Afghanistan	2 787	2 589	**5 376**	0	2 584
Albania	121	0	**121**	10	0
Algeria	1 353	3	**1 356**	300	0
Andorra	1 031	51	**1 082**	0	0
Angola	4 026	1	**4 027**	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	1	23	**24**	0	23
Argentina	271 011	5 140	**276 151**	0	4 859
Armenia	1	0	**1**	0	0
Australia	107 043	13 243	**120 286**	2 168	0
Austria	17 993	5 549	**23 542**	3 239	0
Azerbaijan	2 745	150	**2 895**	100	150
Bahamas	21	0	**21**	0	0
Bahrain	887	576	**1 463**	0	165
Bangladesh	507	(47)	**460**	180	(55)
Barbados	30	11	**41**	0	143
Belarus	37	1	**38**	0	0
Belgium	74 076	23 842	**97 918**	4 534	0
Belize	52	0	**52**	0	0
Benin	3	0	**3**	0	0
Bhutan	10	27	**37**	27	27
Bolivia	8 538	1 288	**9 826**	300	20
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2 446	1	**2 447**	0	0
Botswana	3 043	0	**3 043**	0	162
Brazil	134 154	136 079	**270 233**	0	133 999
Brunei Darussalam	0	31	**31**	0	0
Bulgaria	29 155	45	**29 200**	0	16
Burkina Faso	2	24	**26**	0	23
Burundi	237	13	**250**	0	13
Cambodia	86	447	**533**	210	447
Cameroon	1 227	7	**1 234**	450	6
Canada	313 907	103 816	**417 723**	10 846	0
Cape Verde	40	34	**74**	0	34
Central African Republic	1	5	**6**	0	0

	Total United Nations funds[a] (1)	Extrabudgetary contribution to specialized agencies (2)	Total (3)	Memo item	
				IFAD (4)	Government self-supporting (5)
Chad	0	(175)	**(175)**	0	(175)
Chile	38 521	483	**39 004**	495	371
China	38 041	3 520	**41 561**	5 892	1 034
Colombia	81 163	1 790	**82 953**	100	1 828
Comoros	1	0	**1**	0	0
Congo	23	420	**443**	0	418
Costa Rica	223	265	**488**	0	258
Côte d'Ivoire	111	2	**113**	0	0
Croatia	542	260	**802**	0	260
Cuba	2 066	39	**2 105**	0	29
Cyprus	484	16	**500**	0	15
Czech Republic	2 342	2 494	**4 836**	0	1 735
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	10	868	**878**	0	149
Democratic Republic of the Congo	7	90	**97**	0	90
Denmark	211 658	16 509	**228 167**	22 665	0
Djibouti	194	0	**194**	0	0
Dominica	17	0	**17**	0	0
Dominican Republic	7 094	2 975	**10 069**	59	2 974
Ecuador	15 457	875	**16 332**	0	860
Egypt	26 257	2 011	**28 268**	2 070	1 909
El Salvador	18 119	38	**18 157**	0	36
Equatorial Guinea	0	1 869	**1 869**	0	1 869
Eritrea	1	0	**1**	0	0
Estonia	179	1	**180**	0	0
Ethiopia	52	1 494	**1 546**	0	1 492
Fed States of Micronesia	0	0	**0**	0	0
Fiji	83	(16)	**67**	0	(16)
Finland	99 085	9 615	**108 700**	4 600	206
France	117 293	50 479	**167 772**	10 340	943
Gabon	632	0	**632**	0	0
Gambia	2	0	**2**	5	0
Georgia	3 187	0	**3 187**	0	0
Germany	242 130	27 093	**269 223**	11 074	0
Ghana	268	22	**290**	0	19
Greece	7 470	1 204	**8 674**	600	0
Grenada	21	0	**21**	25	0
Guatemala	56 041	552	**56 593**	0	5
Guinea	17	0	**17**	0	0

	Total United Nations funds[a] (1)	Extrabudgetary contribution to specialized agencies (2)	Total (3)	Memo item	
				IFAD (4)	Government self-supporting (5)
Guinea-Bissau	12	0	**12**	0	0
Guyana	19	0	**19**	1 164	0
Haiti	30	1	**31**	0	0
Honduras	124 617	2 018	**126 635**	0	2 018
Hungary	3 623	46	**3 669**	0	12
Iceland	1 088	61	**1 149**	250	0
India	32 129	2 926	**35 055**	9 090	1 566
Indonesia	1 049	2 993	**4 042**	1 500	134
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	93	960	**1 053**	0	813
Iraq	127	(11 136)	**(11 009)**	0	0
Ireland	60 763	6 192	**66 955**	482	0
Israel	186	253	**439**	0	0
Italy	209 269	114 433	**323 702**	40 239	152
Jamaica	68	2	**70**	0	0
Japan	614 393	50 025	**664 418**	8 571	0
Jordan	1 804	379	**2 183**	168	71
Kazakhstan	20	1	**21**	0	0
Kenya	10 163	74	**10 237**	56	40
Kiribati	9	0	**9**	0	0
Kuwait	5 210	301	**5 511**	780	152
Kyrgyzstan	135	0	**135**	0	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	33	5	**38**	0	0
Latvia	(88)	110	**22**	0	110
Lebanon	8 498	1 391	**9 889**	0	1 158
Lesotho	247	0	**247**	50	0
Liberia	40	0	**40**	0	0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	4 108	(1 609)	**2 499**	1 770	5
Liechtenstein	159	0	**159**	0	0
Lithuania	157	42	**199**	0	42
Luxembourg	17 667	10 256	**27 923**	189	0
Madagascar	2 034	44	**2 078**	0	271
Malawi	14 472	403	**14 875**	0	403
Malaysia	1 906	1 105	**3 011**	250	43
Maldives	318	28	**346**	0	26
Mali	1 170	0	**1 170**	0	150
Malta	1	50	**51**	0	0
Marshall Islands	2	0	**2**	0	0
Mauritania	336	159	**495**	0	159

	Total United Nations funds[a] (1)	Extrabudgetary contribution to specialized agencies (2)	Total (3)	Memo item	
				IFAD (4)	Government self-supporting (5)
Mauritius	151	31	**182**	0	0
Mexico	9 073	8 924	**17 997**	1 000	8 782
Monaco	268	83	**351**	0	0
Mongolia	31	3	**34**	0	0
Morocco	4 734	848	**5 582**	1 550	845
Mozambique	1	1 969	**1 970**	0	1 969
Myanmar	402	6	**408**	0	0
Namibia	1 175	1 296	**2 471**	20	1 531
Nauru	0	0	**0**	0	0
Nepal	(99 675)	664	**(99 011)**	0	663
Netherlands	549 400	93 424	**642 824**	9 641	71
New Zealand	24 146	1 279	**25 425**	485	0
Nicaragua	10 120	0	**10 120**	10	0
Niger	0	1	**1**	0	0
Nigeria	880	7 579	**8 459**	0	7 488
Norway	404 336	76 844	**481 180**	9 216	11
Oman	656	581	**1 237**	0	430
Pakistan	2 976	115	**3 091**	667	80
Palau	0	0	**0**	0	0
Panama	92 185	15 491	**107 676**	8	15 490
Papua New Guinea	0	0	**0**	0	170
Paraguay	21 360	0	**21 360**	0	0
Peru	110 261	4 867	**115 128**	100	4 854
Philippines	1 871	238	**2 109**	100	224
Poland	954	599	**1 553**	0	(15)
Portugal	13 089	2 860	**15 949**	298	0
Qatar	90	702	**792**	3 254	174
Republic of Korea	38 567	4 304	**42 871**	0	155
Republic of Moldova	81	0	**81**	6	0
Romania	2 412	629	**3 041**	50	750
Russian Federation	10 998	4 561	**15 559**	0	100
Rwanda	1	33	**34**	0	33
Samoa	12	0	**12**	0	0
San Marino	74	0	**74**	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	29	0	**29**	0	0
Saudi Arabia	13 691	14 425	**28 116**	4 500	11 073
Senegal	543	0	**543**	0	0
Serbia and Montenegro	85	2	**87**	0	0

	Total United Nations funds[a] *(1)*	*Extrabudgetary contribution to specialized agencies (2)*	*Total (3)*	*Memo item*	
				IFAD (4)	*Government self-supporting (5)*
Seychelles	2	0	**2**	0	0
Sierra Leone	2 363	0	**2 363**	0	0
Singapore	484	184	**668**	0	74
Slovak Republic	3 164	70	**3 234**	0	218
Slovenia	1 749	282	**2 031**	0	196
Solomon Islands	0	0	**0**	0	0
Somalia	2 600	1 473	**4 073**	0	1 473
South Africa	6 664	10 768	**17 432**	0	353
Spain	58 052	12 204	**70 256**	0	0
Sri Lanka	567	124	**691**	0	(9)
Saint Kitts and Nevis	20	0	**20**	0	0
Saint Lucia	114	0	**114**	0	262
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	10	0	**10**	0	0
Sudan	80	605	**685**	206	599
Suriname	442	0	**442**	0	0
Swaziland	1 373	0	**1 373**	0	0
Sweden	381 350	85 009	**466 359**	24 398	29
Switzerland	133 512	30 468	**163 980**	8 993	0
Syrian Arab Republic	2 383	9 925	**12 308**	300	9 923
Tajikistan	25	1	**26**	0	0
Thailand	4 093	1 560	**5 653**	150	1 503
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	758	39	**797**	0	116
Timor-Leste	1	0	**1**	0	0
Togo	72	0	**72**	0	0
Tonga	1	1	**2**	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	7 695	623	**8 318**	0	1 187
Tunisia	1 137	284	**1 421**	200	90
Turkey	3 402	1 565	**4 967**	100	2
Turkmenistan	58	0	**58**	0	0
Tuvalu	3	0	**3**	0	0
Uganda	428	1	**429**	0	0
Ukraine	293	1	**294**	0	0
United Arab Emirates	2 668	2 466	**5 134**	0	812
United Kingdom	610 771	137 504	**748 275**	12 956	6
United Republic of Tanzania	13 281	135	**13 416**	0	100
United States of America	1 606 216	174 150	**1 780 366**	6 750	0
Uruguay	8 052	171	**8 223**	0	150
Uzbekistan	1 250	0	**1 250**	0	0

	Total United Nations funds[a] (1)	Extrabudgetary contribution to specialized agencies (2)	Total (3)	Memo item	
				IFAD (4)	Government self-supporting (5)
Vanuatu	1	0	**1**	0	0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	20 642	3 896	**24 538**	3 377	3 746
Viet Nam	74	21	**95**	0	0
Yemen	1 994	312	**2 306**	0	312
Zambia	2	360	**362**	0	360
Zimbabwe	50	0	**50**	0	0
Total Member States	**7 154 102**	**1 315 816**	**8 469 918**	**233 183**	**242 630**
Non-member States or areas					
Anguilla	0	0	**0**	0	0
Aruba	0	32	**32**	0	32
Bermuda	0	0	**0**	0	0
British Virgin Islands	20	0	**20**	0	0
Cayman Islands	29	0	**29**	0	31
Cook Islands	1	0	**1**	0	0
French Guyana	0	0	**0**	0	0
French Polynesia	0	0	**0**	0	0
Guadeloupe	0	0	**0**	0	0
Guam	0	0	**0**	0	0
Holy See	20	0	**20**	0	0
Hong Kong, China	6 897	36	**6 933**	0	0
Macau, China	0	163	**163**	0	150
Martinique	20	0	**20**	0	0
Montserrat	(93)	0	**(93)**	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	**0**	0	0
Niue	0	0	**0**	0	0
Reunion	0	0	**0**	0	0
Saint Helena	0	0	**0**	0	0
Tokelau	287	0	**287**	0	0
Turks and Caicos Islands	182	0	**182**	0	0
Other	18 063	44 830	**62 893**	0	21 047
Total, non-members	**25 426**	**45 061**	**70 487**	**0**	**21 260**
Total, countries	**7 179 528**	**1 360 877**	**8 540 405**	**233 183**	**263 890**
Assessed contributions of specialized agencies regular budgets[b]	0	0	**496 784**	0	0
European Union	557 499	0	**557 499**	9 503	0
Intergovernmental organizations	1 117 525	145 790	**1 263 315**	0	0

	Total United Nations funds[a] *(1)*	*Extrabudgetary contribution to specialized agencies (2)*	*Total (3)*	*Memo item*	
				IFAD (4)	*Government self-supporting (5)*
Non-governmental organizations	100 313	187 638	**287 951**	0	0
Cost-of-goods operations	(81 204)	0	**(81 204)**	0	0
Total, Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations	**1 694 133**	**333 428**	**2 524 345**	**9 503**	**0**
Contributions to the United Nations funds and programmes[c]	530 141	0	**530 141**	0	0
Not elsewhere classified	432 771[d]	4 389	**437 160**	0	131
Grand total	**9 836 573**	**1 698 694**	**12 032 051**	**242 686**	**264 021**

[a] Totals from table A-2, column 11.

[b] For example, the imputed share of regular budget financing of technical cooperation expenditures in relation to the distribution of assessments among Member States.

[c] Constitutes regular budget and extrabudgetary contributions, including Government self-supporting contributions, in relation to the United Nations and its regional commissions, UN-Habitat, UNCTAD and UNDCP. See also the annual UNDP document on the United Nations system regular and extrabudgetary technical cooperation financed from sources other than UNDP.

[d] Other multilateral contributions (UNDP) and not elsewhere classified.

Table A-4

Extrabudgetary contributions for operational activities of specialized and technical agencies: by donor, 2004

(Thousands of current United States dollars)

	WHO	*FAO*	*UNIDO*	*ILO*	*UNESCO*	*ITC*	*IAEA*	*Other*	***Total***
Australia	8 904	2 596	0	670	130	0	189	754	**13 243**
Austria	313	539	4 407	5	141	0	1	143	**5 549**
Belgium	3 978	14 194	187	2 565	2 845	0	3	70	**23 842**
Canada	86 041	10 335	(5)	2 406	1 873	2 383	9	774	**103 816**
Denmark	7 449	882	313	3 605	1 575	2 592	9	84	**16 509**
Finland	3 187	1 557	791	1 160	1 574	678	2	460	**9 409**
France	26 537	8 617	2 080	8 141	1 583	1 012	256	1 790	**50 016**
Germany	8 767	9 778	191	2 364	2 781	2 360	37	816	**27 093**
Italy	13 479	22 152	28 804	6 565	42 358	200	0	721	**114 280**
Japan	12 878	14 328	2 052	2 260	13 079	0	133	5 295	**50 025**
Netherlands	40 735	30 348	392	16 975	2 215	2 180	263	315	**93 424**
New Zealand	715	290	0	0	233	0	15	26	**1 279**
Norway	40 876	12 110	4 019	8 174	8 858	1 711	33	1 063	**76 844**
Sweden	56 166	11 380	0	5 150	7 263	1 883	9	3 130	**84 980**
Switzerland	6 212	3 265	7 999	1 363	2 401	8 965	0	264	**30 468**
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	102 826	19 627	1 006	8 687	2 630	1 281	38	1 403	**137 498**
United States of America	99 318	9 286	0	50 760	7 095	200	3 174	4 316	**174 150**
Other countries	64 767	51 635	16 388	11 993	115 869	262	4 392	83 147	**348 453**
Total countries	**583 147**	**222 917**	**68 625**	**132 843**	**214 503**	**25 707**	**8 564**	**104 572**	**1 360 877**
Multilateral non-United Nations system	40 393	76 214	5 835	5 015	9 388	2 818	761	5 367	**145 790**
Non-governmental organizations	150 536	(43)	664	3 405	24 419	243	2 156	6 258	**187 638**
Total multilateral and non-governmental organizations	**190 929**	**76 171**	**6 499**	**8 420**	**33 807**	**3 061**	**2 917**	**11 625**	**333 428**
Not elsewhere classified	0	4 389	0	0	0	0	0	0	**4 389**
Grand total	**774 076**	**303 476**	**75 124**	**141 263**	**248 311**	**28 767**	**11 481**	**116 197**	**1 698 694**

Table A-5

Extrabudgetary contributions for operational activities of specialized and technical agencies: by donor, 2000-2004

(In thousands of current United States dollars)

	2000	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*
Australia	13 403	8 549	5 282	11 200	13 243
Austria	2 128	4 165	4 043	3 320	5 549
Belgium	15 623	18 732	18 660	21 265	23 842
Canada	12 458	25 028	30 379	56 017	103 816
Denmark	30 783	28 681	23 615	23 990	16 509
Finland	9 065	5 649	5 911	8 387	9 409
France	11 060	10 531	10 774	13 344	50 016
Germany	10 090	10 111	18 642	29 527	27 093
Italy	76 117	85 908	75 387	94 471	114 280
Japan	67 100	39 267	36 991	69 790	50 025
Netherlands	132 793	144 505	82 486	81 606	93 424
New Zealand	199	212	901	1 629	1 279
Norway	44 593	50 664	63 852	75 031	76 844
Sweden	30 373	28 204	27 302	36 895	84 980
Switzerland	19 313	16 756	19 088	24 478	30 468
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	133 658	82 781	88 198	152 480	137 498
United States of America	99 593	92 068	102 031	143 725	174 150
Other countries	233 604	283 444	260 293	334 257	348 453
Total countries	**941 951**	**935 257**	**873 836**	**1 181 410**	**1 360 877**
Multilateral non-United Nations system	32 858	41 389	64 687	113 998	145 790
Non-governmental organizations	182 868	182 257	87 781	169 276	187 638
Total intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations	**215 726**	**223 646**	**152 468**	**283 274**	**333 428**
Not elsewhere classified	20 588	30 388	5 796	2 169	4 389
Grand total	**1 178 265**	**1 189 291**	**1 032 100**	**1 466 853**	**1 698 694**

Table A-6

Extrabudgetary contributions for operational activities of specialized and technical agencies: by agency: 2000-2004

(In thousands of current United States dollars)

	2000	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*
WHO	627 946	625 736	452 163	626 944	774 076
FAO	168 264	161 360	181 727	256 838	303 476
UNIDO	34 556	38 710	44 748	51 608	75 124
ILO	85 649	82 899	66 557	140 461	141 263
UNESCO	182 666	199 684	188 101	233 953	248 311
ITC	14 214	12 461	17 333	21 819	28 767
IAEA	4 946	6 616	6 473	12 709	11 481
Other	60 025	61 826	74 999	122 521	116 197
Total	**1 178 266**	**1 189 292**	**1 032 100**	**1 466 853**	**1 698 695**

Table B-1

Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system: overview, 2000-2004

(Millions of current United States dollars)

	2000	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*
Development grants					
1. Financed by UNDP[a]	1 457.9	1 526.2	1 492.9	1 736.9	2 017.2
2. Financed by UNDP-administered funds	459.7	500.4	645.1	674.6	799.6
3. Financed by UNFPA	134.1	313.6	312.5	272.9	317.6
4. Financed by UNICEF	885.0	1 011.9	1 043.9	1 208.1	1 343.6
5. Financed by WFP[b]	1 491.1	1 744.1	1 592.2	3 275.3	2 899.6
6. Financed by specialized agencies and other organizations from regular budgets[c]	473.0	424.0	479.3	518.2	496.8
7. Financed by specialized agencies and other organizations from extrabudgetary sources[d]	1 593.3	1 612.7	1 772.4	1 992.1	2 126.3
Grand total	**6 494.1**	**7 132.9**	**7 338.3**	**9 678.1**	**10 000.7**
Concessional loans					
8. Disbursements by IFAD	283.4	297.0	272.3	288.5	313.7
Memo items					
Supplementary items					
UNDP management service agreements[e]	113.7	135.9	149.2	113.7	95.5
Explanatory items					
Self-supporting expenditures[f]	589.0	570.8	632.9	495.9	275.0

Source: see table A-1, above.

[a] For example, UNDP central resources, including expenditures financed from Government cost-sharing contributions.

[b] Includes extrabudgetary expenditures and WFP project expenditures for development activities and emergency operations. Of the latter, most was financed from the International Emergency Food Reserve and the remainder from WFP general resources.

[c] The major share of such expenditures is financed by WHO.

[d] For example, from funds not elsewhere specified in the table. Starting in 1998 it includes UNEP extrabudgetary expenditures. Also included are expenditures financed from government "self-supporting" contributions, as noted in memo items.

[e] Represents services engaged by Governments receiving loans and credits from international development banks or resources from bilateral donors. These are management services agreements signed by UNDP and carried out by the United Nations Office for Project Services on behalf of UNDP.

[f] The amounts of their own resources spent by recipient Governments, which are included above in the figures for line 7 (extrabudgetary), are here separated out for reference.

Table B-2

Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system, by recipient country or region: 2004

(Thousands of current United States dollars)

						Specialized agencies			Memo item	
	UNDP (1)	UNDP-administered funds (2)	UNFPA (3)	UNICEF (4)	WFP (5)	Regular budget (6)	Extrabudgetary (7)	Total development grants (8)	IBAD (9)	Self-supporting expenditures (10)
Recipient Member States										
Afghanistan	150 864	162 292	3 265	57 186	130 676	3 916	30 698	**538 897**	0	4 159
Albania	4 927	3 083	336	3 134	3 176	924	2 897	**18 476**	2 927	0
Algeria	2 422	391	557	1 775	13 920	1 747	1 800	**22 611**	0	46
Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0
Angola	5 461	4 808	2 080	20 724	79 377	2 317	8 799	**123 567**	4 218	118
Antigua and Barbuda	0	51	0	0	0	0	20	**71**	0	20
Argentina	236 737	1 442	430	2 659	0	1 927	7 039	**250 235**	2 579	3 611
Azerbaijan	5 915	2 480	566	1 273	3 940	657	98	**14 930**	2 017	0
Bahamas	0	15	0	0	0	302	25	**343**	0	0
Bahrain	888	48	0	0	0	70	44	**1 049**	0	51
Bangladesh	30 050	1 820	6 769	32 927	50 821	7 262	10 148	**139 796**	13 513	388
Barbados	3 564	2 320	0	0	0	175	303	**6 363**	0	283
Belize	1 742	843	0	740	0	193	142	**3 659**	181	0
Benin	10 195	180	2 249	6 959	2 346	1 964	658	**24 551**	7 557	82
Bhutan	1 934	743	1 085	2 324	3 138	1 523	476	**11 224**	476	67
Bolivia	15 488	1 789	2 565	8 767	4 262	2 059	3 868	**38 799**	2 160	263
Botswana	3 701	383	1 219	1 709	0	1 677	1 083	**9 772**	0	341
Brazil	129 271	8 121	921	10 540	0	4 134	136 137	**289 123**	4 872	127 932
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	**27**	0	0
Bulgaria	22 444	879	271	0	0	918	279	**24 791**	0	37
Burkina Faso	10 320	939	2 695	12 535	6 876	3 115	4 074	**40 555**	5 565	255
Burundi	10 308	3 662	1 634	17 134	43 795	2 103	7 122	**85 758**	2 796	226
Cambodia	10 219	14 028	2 778	14 988	15 205	2 066	10 360	**69 644**	4 798	204
Cameroon	4 850	270	2 695	6 567	3 039	2 902	1 449	**21 773**	2 426	615
Cape Verde	992	377	594	1 108	3 695	1 403	310	**8 479**	845	190

	UNDP (1)	UNDP-administered funds (2)	UNFPA (3)	UNICEF (4)	WFP (5)	Specialized agencies: Regular budget (6)	Specialized agencies: Extrabudgetary (7)	Total development grants (8)	Memo item: IFAD[a] (9)	Memo item: Self-supporting expenditures (10)
Central African Republic	7 174	1 677	1 772	4 737	4 590	2 954	1 499	**24 402**	16	2
Chad	6 259	1 101	2 329	14 390	36 881	3 005	1 547	**65 513**	784	49
Chile	28 982	1 391	203	691	0	1 559	951	**33 777**	0	236
China	39 760	17 766	4 816	17 328	9 462	6 104	20 253	**115 489**	12 027	1 204
Colombia	147 821	2 976	1 881	4 716	6 727	2 055	3 542	**169 718**	1 951	1 711
Comoros	925	1 597	393	930	0	1 904	190	**5 938**	475	50
Congo	2 168	1 855	876	2 397	4 868	1 604	1 485	**15 253**	0	731
Costa Rica	1 154	1 103	522	776	0	671	1 281	**5 507**	968	223
Côte d'Ivoire	14 624	1 049	1 376	18 094	23 753	1 368	2 770	**63 034**	1 377	45
Cuba	9 145	2 261	850	1 461	3 638	1 266	741	**19 362**	0	8
Cyprus	8 322	5 741	0	0	0	67	32	**14 162**	0	32
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	378	1 244	**1 621**	0	1 130
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	927	165	974	18 115	121 470	2 522	8 987	**153 160**	3 381	54
Democratic Republic of the Congo	19 976	7 207	4 761	52 354	42 656	2 991	11 576	**141 521**	0	180
Djibouti	777	1 144	299	2 207	2 900	1 359	1 002	**9 689**	0	47
Dominica	140	88	0	0	0	82	189	**499**	58	8
Dominican Republic	7 025	382	798	1 971	182	1 267	4 667	**16 293**	795	3 512
Ecuador	25 895	4 993	1 098	3 911	92	1 820	1 703	**39 513**	989	932
Egypt	23 338	4 732	2 439	14 537	4 202	2 768	5 306	**57 321**	7 804	1 019
El Salvador	21 429	932	1 009	1 541	2 039	1 268	3 483	**31 701**	7 773	14
Equatorial Guinea	572	0	1 274	720	0	1 685	374	**4 624**	0	172
Eritrea	5 223	1 531	1 862	12 179	44 917	2 020	2 942	**70 672**	927	0
Ethiopia	15 628	836	5 264	58 357	161 115	4 498	11 593	**257 291**	10 152	2 507
Federated States of Micronesia	0	0	0	0	0	135	3	**138**	0	1
Fiji	5 617	1 674	0	0	0	1 774	329	**9 393**	0	9
Gabon	753	53	222	1 435	0	1 940	753	**5 156**	0	115
Gambia	2 264	68	723	1 873	1 485	2 001	981	**9 393**	2 393	27
Ghana	4 805	2 580	4 180	13 911	2 873	1 760	3 361	**33 470**	9 386	296

	UNDP (1)	UNDP-administered funds (2)	UNFPA (3)	UNICEF (4)	WFP (5)	Specialized agencies: Regular budget (6)	Specialized agencies: Extrabudgetary (7)	Total development grants (8)	Memo item: IFAD[a] (9)	Memo item: Self-supporting expenditures (10)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	383	577	**960**	0	577
Grenada	85	46	0	0	0	16	54	**201**	240	17
Guatemala	46 457	4 584	4 439	4 558	4 028	1 183	3 114	**68 363**	3 322	39
Guinea	1 222	270	1 948	6 365	12 240	2 068	1 636	**25 749**	3 108	224
Guinea-Bissau	3 442	4 000	1 023	2 421	3 745	1 974	307	**16 912**	0	0
Guyana	1 900	931	0	891	0	497	378	**4 597**	1 055	4
Haiti	13 471	1 317	2 227	10 604	19 626	1 644	2 954	**51 843**	1 299	63
Honduras	105 295	2 220	3 223	2 168	8 093	740	3 551	**125 290**	3 597	1 459
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	352	256	**608**	0	0
India	25 489	11 081	11 883	81 370	8 690	9 906	51 772	**200 191**	7 830	1 171
Indonesia	13 653	43 847	5 298	12 281	20 911	6 876	7 494	**110 360**	3 661	46
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2 061	1 770	2 194	14 892	1 831	2 683	5 652	**31 083**	0	1 760
Iraq	17 203	79 329	3 755	98 870	800 807	805	77 201	**1 077 970**	0	310
Jamaica	802	521	0	2 097	0	1 335	479	**5 234**	0	0
Jordan	2 283	2 803	611	1 042	1 725	1 304	2 677	**12 445**	1 016	204
Kazakhstan	1 006	2 597	610	1 530	0	659	590	**6 992**	0	0
Kenya	7 381	2 960	2 651	10 341	72 107	2 556	3 707	**101 703**	3 880	12
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	0	454	63	**517**	0	1
Kuwait	4 989	0	0	126	0	374	198	**5 687**	0	18
Kyrgyzstan	3 627	2 200	700	1 264	0	295	1 443	**9 529**	1 606	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5 321	4 503	1 185	5 937	4 291	1 932	3 304	**26 473**	2 833	560
Lebanon	6 756	1 696	805	630	0	1 201	2 439	**13 527**	3 352	776
Lesotho	2 391	752	395	3 308	25 375	1 740	387	**34 348**	4 233	48
Liberia	5 672	18 487	853	16 968	37 801	1 877	3 341	**84 999**	0	0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2 858	2	0	0	0	772	6 615	**10 247**	0	5 111
Madagascar	3 997	403	1 986	12 550	7 754	1 891	2 824	**31 405**	3 922	154
Malawi	8 557	4 560	3 991	21 103	27 057	1 603	3 716	**70 587**	2 564	495
Malaysia	2 420	2 119	360	498	0	1 103	51	**6 551**	0	8
Maldives	985	266	493	802	0	1 430	48	**4 024**	134	48

	UNDP (1)	UNDP-administered funds (2)	UNFPA (3)	UNICEF (4)	WFP (5)	Specialized agencies: Regular budget (6)	Specialized agencies: Extrabudgetary (7)	Total development grants (8)	Memo item: IFAD[a] (9)	Memo item: Self-supporting expenditures (10)
Mali	9 537	1 968	2 290	12 437	7 648	3 175	2 303	**39 358**	8 581	83
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	364	6	**370**	0	0
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	0	250	25	**275**	0	0
Mauritania	3 837	200	2 020	4 276	8 156	2 020	4 114	**24 623**	1 973	715
Mauritius	118	658	61	0	0	989	132	**1 958**	1 192	16
Mexico	8 021	4 872	2 095	2 493	0	1 961	18 180	**37 622**	9 488	5 569
Mongolia	3 241	1 075	1 075	1 792	0	2 294	1 486	**10 963**	1 124	39
Morocco	4 337	2 333	2 642	3 933	191	2 720	3 819	**19 975**	3 518	616
Mozambique	14 794	4 385	8 957	19 812	31 278	2 441	6 413	**88 080**	8 392	2 146
Myanmar	12 390	1 099	3 948	15 682	4 611	5 124	2 119	**44 973**	0	(2)
Namibia	2 529	3 946	1 126	3 543	2 971	1 476	1 414	**17 005**	777	1 092
Nauru	0	0	0	0	0	82	27	**109**	0	0
Nepal	11 480	1 612	5 752	12 088	20 500	5 305	7 325	**64 062**	1 585	573
Nicaragua	13 452	3 258	3 423	10 351	8 462	1 816	1 557	**42 319**	1 667	64
Niger	6 594	2 145	3 085	14 658	6 457	2 557	9 583	**45 079**	1 929	30
Nigeria	4 691	3 029	6 346	44 044	0	4 228	45 005	**107 343**	2 444	4 833
Oman	0	0	2	496	0	705	986	**2 189**	0	433
Pakistan	13 906	1 881	5 041	38 834	17 310	4 005	29 704	**110 681**	9 341	1 568
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	64	0	**64**	0	0
Panama	86 241	782	570	624	0	711	16 551	**105 479**	421	13 705
Papua New Guinea	3 125	1 211	841	2 211	0	2 148	584	**10 120**	117	120
Paraguay	19 354	831	1 074	1 670	0	633	33	**23 595**	613	0
Peru	80 457	1 911	9 369	3 726	2 145	2 380	4 714	**104 702**	2 177	4 201
Philippines	6 104	6 239	4 508	6 045	0	2 377	5 246	**30 519**	2 389	2 584
Poland	1 609	514	102	0	0	498	32	**2 755**	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	53	11	**64**	0	8
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	34	603	**637**	0	194
Republic of Korea	571	235	0	0	0	445	1 349	**2 600**	0	438
Romania	3 576	746	532	3 205	0	659	1 771	**10 489**	2 068	372
Rwanda	6 821	1 744	2 098	6 085	15 764	2 392	1 466	**36 370**	6 138	58

	UNDP (1)	UNDP-administered funds (2)	UNFPA (3)	UNICEF (4)	WFP (5)	Specialized agencies: Regular budget (6)	Specialized agencies: Extrabudgetary (7)	Total development grants (8)	Memo item: IFAD* (9)	Memo item: Self-supporting expenditures (10)
Samoa	1 002	3 931	0	0	0	1 493	167	**6 593**	0	1
Sao Tome and Principe	529	234	324	769	446	877	205	**3 384**	729	1
Saudi Arabia	6 088	2 394	0	0	0	660	12 735	**21 877**	0	12 181
Senegal	7 313	2 079	2 153	7 054	6 785	2 302	2 338	**30 024**	12 456	0
Seychelles	0	0	17	0	0	893	177	**1 087**	0	0
Sierra Leone	10 000	2 341	1 792	10 142	13 787	1 737	3 661	**43 460**	15	1
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	12	71	**83**	0	71
Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1 148	882	**2 030**	0	866
Somalia	10 623	3 264	440	22 766	18 147	3 086	7 588	**65 914**	0	0
South Africa	8 014	2 824	413	4 539	0	3 024	1 866	**20 680**	0	1
Sri Lanka	4 714	2 580	953	13 457	10 824	3 264	5 276	**41 068**	1 563	967
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	35	0	0	0	2	26	**63**	0	16
Saint Lucia	127	43	0	0	0	13	71	**254**	0	70
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	95	138	0	0	0	42	5	**280**	0	0
Sudan	19 910	4 331	4 041	57 450	389 290	4 239	26 428	**505 689**	6 579	546
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	483	118	**601**	0	3
Swaziland	1 129	456	575	4 603	8 816	1 704	262	**17 545**	1 000	0
Syrian Arab Republic	1 858	1 438	2 395	1 068	2 903	1 451	5 801	**16 914**	2 983	4 047
Tajikistan	5 470	1 388	641	6 728	12 436	647	1 698	**29 008**	0	0
Thailand	4 207	2 158	912	4 525	10	4 334	2 922	**19 068**	0	2 017
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	4 132	1 470	0	2 090	0	733	1 772	**10 197**	3 507	45
Timor-Leste	6 506	3 330	3 230	5 376	2 310	897	1 282	**22 931**	0	0
Togo	9 838	1	1 275	3 466	0	1 758	926	**17 264**	399	151
Tonga	0	0	0	0	0	457	14	**471**	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	6 009	3 542	0	0	0	569	1 294	**11 414**	0	1 278
Tunisia	808	1 957	811	1 724	0	1 871	3 404	**10 575**	3 240	128
Turkey	4 254	2 322	1 120	2 670	0	853	1 292	**12 511**	1 471	134
Turkmenistan	716	233	459	1 206	0	306	0	**2 920**	0	0

	UNDP (1)	UNDP-administered funds (2)	UNFPA (3)	UNICEF (4)	WFP (5)	Specialized agencies: Regular budget (6)	Specialized agencies: Extrabudgetary (7)	Total development grants (8)	Memo item: IFAD* (9)	Memo item: Self-supporting expenditures (10)
Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	**60**	0	0
Uganda	6 198	501	5 313	20 295	87 741	2 878	5 100	**128 026**	7 569	125
United Arab Emirates	2 697	0	3	0	0	15	367	**3 082**	0	309
United Republic of Tanzania	27 510	2 283	5 925	19 454	32 766	2 546	7 029	**97 513**	9 660	551
Uruguay	12 303	1 398	340	1 000	0	655	477	**16 173**	615	189
Uzbekistan	4 331	521	684	2 066	0	811	951	**9 364**	0	0
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0	0	1 033	398	**1 431**	0	26
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	24 026	939	974	1 188	0	1 595	4 721	**33 443**	2 285	3 729
Viet Nam	11 746	1 299	7 737	10 734	0	4 566	10 201	**46 283**	6 119	175
Yemen	8 083	1 253	4 056	4 988	7 521	3 155	1 258	**30 314**	5 546	159
Zambia	4 560	322	1 478	9 260	23 054	2 946	3 083	**44 703**	4 640	345
Zimbabwe	4 875	4 181	1 348	12 287	73 017	2 094	3 996	**101 798**	0	871
Total, recipient Member States	**1 888 776**	**570 990**	**239 623**	**1 203 204**	**2 709 544**	**260 974**	**793 856**	**7 666 969**	**302 148**	**234 763**
Recipient non-member States or areas										
Anguilla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0
Aruba	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	**24**	0	24
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0
British Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	**27**	0	27
Cayman Islands	0	0	0	0	0	532	0	**532**	0	0
Cook Islands	0	0	0	0	0	312	14	**326**	0	0
French Guyana	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	**28**	0	0
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	**32**	0	0
Guadeloupe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 530	**1 530**	0	0
Hong Kong, China	0	0	0	0	0	39	26	**65**	0	0
Macau, China	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**1**	0	1
Martinique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0

	UNDP (1)	UNDP-administered funds (2)	UNFPA (3)	UNICEF (4)	WFP (5)	Specialized agencies: Regular budget (6)	Specialized agencies: Extrabudgetary (7)	Total development grants (8)	Memo item: IFAD (9)	Memo item: Self-supporting expenditures (10)
Montserrat	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	**101**	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	44	211	**255**	0	211
New Caledonia	0	0	0	0	0	10	546	**556**	0	546
Niue	0	0	0	0	0	197	0	**197**	0	0
Reunion	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	**43**	0	0
Saint Helena	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	**53**	0	0
Tokelau Islands	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	**52**	0	0
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	**3**	0	0
Total, recipient non-member States or areas	**101**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1 345**	**2 379**	**3 825**	**0**	**810**
Total other	**97 864**	**223 114**	**4 180**	**58 523**	**156 811**	**10 065**	**43 999**	**594 556**	**11 546**	**1 500**
Total all countries	**1 986 741**	**794 104**	**243 803**	**1 261 727**	**2 866 355**	**272 384**	**840 234**	**8 265 349**	**313 694**	**237 073**
Inter-country										
Africa	14 396	3 719	6 752	14 024	4 376	40 527	232 751	**316 545**	0	12 724
Asia and the Pacific	2 514	0	11 328	5 293	96	27 114	70 517	**116 862**	0	221
Europe	93	1 059	112	3 142	0	21 928	51 808	**78 142**	0	185
Latin America	3 746	833	3 157	2 391	30	23 932	32 908	**66 997**	0	1 098
Arab States	5 686	(143)	2 928	1 755	0	34 728	519 685	**564 639**	0	402
Global	0	0	0	40 510	0	45 375	201 198	**287 083**	0	23 045
Interregional	0	0	43 928	0	0	28 733	173 287	**245 948**	0	277
Total inter-country	**26 435**	**5 468**	**68 205**	**67 115**	**4 502**	**222 337**	**1 282 154**	**1 676 216**	**0**	**37 952**
Not elsewhere classified	4 001	0	5 588	14 736	28 771	2 063	3 894	**59 053**		0
Grand total	**2 017 177**	**799 572**	**317 596**	**1 343 578**	**2 899 628**	**496 784**	**2 126 283**	**10 000 618**	**313 694**	**275 025**

[a] Development grants and loans.

Table B-3

Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system, by recipient regions: 2004[a]

(Thousands of current United States dollars)

	UNDP	UNDP-administered funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Specialized agencies: Regular budget	Specialized agencies: Extrabudgetary	Total development grants	Memo Item: IFAD[b]	Memo Item: Self-supporting
Africa										
Country	352 823	113 056	108 868	622 283	1 395 681	117 572	233 518	**2 943 801**	155 659	25 463
Regional	14 396	3 719	6 752	14 024	4 376	40 527	232 751	**316 545**	0	12 724
Subtotal	**367 219**	**116 775**	**115 620**	**636 307**	**1 400 057**	**158 099**	**466 269**	**3 260 346**	**155 659**	**38 187**
Asia and the Pacific										
Country	389 357	298 143	80 227	386 806	438 436	93 106	229 872	**1 915 947**	74 514	19 675
Regional	2 514	0	11 328	5 293	96	27 114	70 517	**116 862**	0	221
Subtotal	**391 871**	**298 143**	**91 555**	**392 099**	**438 532**	**120 220**	**300 389**	**2 032 809**	**74 514**	**19 896**
Americas										
Country	1 046 590	56 040	38 010	79 144	59 296	35 841	223 087	**1 538 008**	49 106	169 402
Regional	3 745	833	3 157	2 391	30	23 932	32 908	**66 996**		1 098
Subtotal	**1 050 335**	**56 873**	**41 167**	**81 535**	**59 326**	**59 773**	**255 995**	**1 605 004**	**49 106**	**170 500**
Western Asia										
Country	76 688	102 118	15 663	121 029	849 903	13 273	108 730	**1 287 404**	22 348	18 848
Regional	5 686	(143)	2 928	1 755	0	34 728	519 685	**564 639**		402
Subtotal	**82 374**	**101 975**	**18 591**	**122 784**	**849 903**	**48 001**	**628 415**	**1 852 043**	**22 348**	**19 250**
Europe										
Country	81 777	36 160	3 403	31 165	15 892	12 822	40 084	**221 303**	12 069	3 277
Regional	93	1 059	112	3 142	0	21 928	51 808	**78 142**		185
Subtotal	**81 870**	**37 219**	**3 515**	**34 307**	**15 892**	**34 750**	**91 892**	**299 445**	**12 069**	**3 462**

	UNDP	UNDP-administered funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Specialized agencies: Regular budget	Specialized agencies: Extrabudgetary	Total development grants	Memo item: IFAD[b]	Memo item: Self-supporting
Interregional and global	32 302	188 587	43 927	40 510	135 918	74 153	375 387	**890 784**	0	23 337
Not elsewhere classified	11 207	0	3 221	36 036	0	1 788	7 942	**60 194**	0	393
Grand total	**2 017 178**	**799 572**	**317 596**	**1 343 578**	**2 899 628**	**496 784**	**2 126 289**	**10 000 625**	**313 696**	**275 025**

[a] Including a breakdown by both country and regional-level expenditure.
[b] Development grants and loans.

Table B-4

Expenditures on grant-financed development by organization or agency of the United Nations system and other entities, 2004

(Thousands of current United States dollars)

Recipients	*Total*	*UNDP*	*UNDP-administered funds*	*UNFPA*	*UNICEF*	*WFP*	*Regular budget*	*Extrabudgetary*
DESA	**49 097**	7 813	(2)	159	0	0	5 098	36 029
ECA	**12 686**	0	0	499	0	0	3 639	8 548
ECE	**9 064**	0	0	112	0	0	1 334	7 618
ECLAC	**8 512**	0	0	676	0	0	1 619	6 217
ESCAP	**11 205**	77	0	507	0	0	0	10 621
ESCWA	**4 021**	0	0	163	0	0	2 153	1 705
UN-Habitat	**42 138**	5 610	348	0	0	0	0	36 180
UNCTAD	**24 389**	448	0	0	0	0	1 135	22 806
UNEP	**50 614**	0	0	0	0	0	5 258	45 356
Subtotal	**211 726**	**13 948**	**346**	**2 116**	**0**	**0**	**20 236**	**175 080**
FAO	**340 864**	3 365	0	844	0	0	66 454	270 201
IAEA	**73 306**	0	0	0	0	0	64 474	8 832
ICAO	**73 347**	3 672	0	0	0	0	0	69 675
ILO	**137 719**	1 571	0	0	0	0	9 124	127 024
IMF	**3 899**	2 468	1 431	0	0	0	0	0
IMO	**9 500**	58	0	0	0	0	5 794	3 648
ITC	**21 964**	260	0	0	0	0	0	21 704
ITU	**15 035**	1 089	0	0	0	0	5 677	8 269
WHO	**950 486**	110	0	3 871	0	0	290 279	656 226
WIPO	**22 033**	0	0	0	0	0	16 109	5 924
WMO	**13 563**	1 813	0	0	0	0	0	11 750
WTO	**2 113**	1 107	0	0	0	0	0	1 006
World Bank	**1 143**	38	1 105	0	0	0	0	0
WFP	**2 899 628**	0	0	0	0	2 899 628	0	0
UNDP[a]	**1 711 794**	734 155	471 454	2 385	0	0	17 270	486 530
UNESCO	**239 611**	2 799	0	278	0	0	0	236 534

Recipients	*Total*	*UNDP*	*UNDP-administered funds*	*UNFPA*	*UNICEF*	*WFP*	*Regular budget*	*Extrabudgetary*
UNFPA	**169 990**	0	0	169 990	0	0	0	0
UNICEF	**1 343 579**	0	0	1	1 343 578	0	0	0
UNIDO	**96 186**	1 087	2 538	0	0	0	4 940	87 621
UPU	**3 308**	0	0	0	0	0	1 686	1 622
Other	**23 635**	3 270	20 365	0	0	0	0	0
Government	**1 583 987**	1 220 339	266 349	97 299	0	0	0	0
Not elsewhere classified	**102 825**	26 029	35 984	40 812	0	0	0	0
Total	**10 051 241**	**2 017 178**	**799 572**	**317 596**	**1 343 578**	**2 899 628**	**502 043**	**2 171 646**

[a] Includes UNITAR, UNRWA and UNOPS.

Table B-5

Expenditures on grant-financed development activities of the United Nations system, by sector: 2004

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Programme classification categories of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination	*Percentage of total*	*Total*	*UNDP*	*UNDP-administered funds*	*UNFPA*	*UNICEF*	*WFP*	*Specialized agencies*	
								Regular budget	*Extrabudgetary*
01 Political affairs	1.5	**158 691**	107 373	42 561	0	0	0	0	8 757
02 General development issues	12.9	**1 287 037**	650 364	257 792	0	322 527	0	13 442	42 912
03 General statistics	0.5	**50 350**	10 151	4 024	0	34 393	0	1 118	664
04 Natural resources	1.7	**174 689**	81 302	32 226	0	0	48 279	4 108	8 774
05 Energy	2.1	**206 841**	140 185	55 567	0	0	0	5 197	5 892
06 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	6.1	**610 569**	54 247	21 503	0	0	182 997	74 811	277 011
07 Industry	0.4	**38 438**	17 684	7 010	0	0	0	2 776	10 968
08 Transport	2.1	**212 626**	54 477	21 594	0	0	55 069	5 282	76 204
09 Communications and information	1.3	**128 473**	49 360	19 565	0	26 862	0	8 541	24 145
10 Trade and development	1.1	**103 844**	24 425	9 682	0	0	0	3 162	66 575
11 Population	3.2	**320 509**	1 054	418	317 596	0	0	25	1 416
12 Human settlements	1.8	**182 483**	32 346	12 821	0	221	99 153	14	37 928
13 Health	19.2	**1 906 744**	139 379	55 247	0	524 738	213 168	311 369	662 843
14 Education	6.8	**678 184**	59 716	23 670	0	181 849	299 275	2 829	110 845
15 Employment	1.4	**149 403**	75 794	30 043	0	0	0	5 380	38 186
16 Humanitarian assistance	26.6	**2 661 957**	72 891	28 893	0	51 898	2 001 687	17 452	489 136
17 Social development	4.9	**486 102**	219 733	87 098	0	69 761	0	3 263	106 247
18 Culture	0.5	**45 936**	5 566	2 206	0	0	0	3 568	34 596
19 Science and technology	0.9	**93 078**	14 703	5 828	0	0	0	24 804	47 743
20 Environment	4.2	**423 513**	156 643	62 090	0	131 328	0	9 083	64 369
21 Unspecified	0.8	**81 155**	49 784	19 734	0	0	0	559	11 078
Total	**100.0**	**10 000 622**	**2 017 177**	**799 572**	**317 596**	**1 343 577**	**2 899 628**	**496 783**	**2 126 289**

Table B-6

United Nations system: expenditures on operational activities for development in the least developed countries, by source of funding: 2002-2004

	Millions of current United States dollars			*Percentage of total allotted to least developed countries*		
Source of funds	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*
UNDP main programmes	241.2	297.8	515.3	17	17	25
UNDP-administered funds	158.0	166.5	278.2	25	24	34
UNFPA	106.7	111.1	115.0	35	40	36
UNICEF	372.6	561.8	644.8	36	46	47
Regular budget and extrabudgetary funds of the specialized agencies	297.2	337.6	337.6	14	17	13
WFP	941.1	1 481.3	1 453.4	60	45	50
IFAD[a]	98.7	106.1	149.8	37	36	47

[a] Loan disbursements.

Table C

Total procurement by agency: 2003-2004

(Thousands of current United States dollars)

Agency	2003			2004			Grand total
	Goods	Services	Total	Goods	Services	Total	
ECLAC	1.56	3.01	**4.57**	1.54	2.44	**3.98**	**8.55**
ESCAP	3.10	3.12	**6.22**	1.94	2.78	**4.72**	**10.94**
ESCWA	0.82	1.10	**1.92**	0.85	1.53	**2.38**	**4.30**
FAO	278.06	98.44	**376.50**	60.24	35.27	**95.51**	**472.01**
IAEA	53.08	15.64	**68.72**	54.48	16.41	**70.89**	**139.61**
ILO	2.35	19.81	**22.16**	11.80	53.00	**64.80**	**86.96**
IMO	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	**0**
ITC	2.64	0	**2.64**	0.91	1.87	**2.78**	**2.64**
ITU	1.36	12.74	**14.10**	1.71	3.88	**5.59**	**19.69**
UNCTAD	0.44	0.96	**1.40**	0.48	1.19	**1.67**	**3.07**
UNON*	18.20	19.88	**38.08**	10.52	4.38	**14.90**	**52.98**
UNOPS	93.36	53.05	**146.41**	100.10	289.76	**389.86**	**536.27**
UNESCO	25.87	0.19	**26.06**	18.46	6.59	**25.05**	**51.11**
UNFPA	75.84	18.92	**94.76**	98.90	51.51	**150.41**	**245.17**
UNICEF	709.31	0	**709.31**	710.97	0	**710.97**	**1 420.28**
UNIDO	14.74	34.70	**49.44**	13.44	36.27	**49.71**	**99.15**
UPU	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	**0**
WFP	729.77	328.11	**1 057.88**	1 145.54	821.40	**1 966.94**	**3 024.82**
WHO	117.53	0	**117.53**	63.34	0	**63.34**	**180.87**
WIPO	66.03	0	**66.03**	56.10	0	**56.10**	**122.13**
WMO	4.09	1.53	**5.62**	6.87	4.79	**11.66**	**17.28**
WTO	0	0	**0**	0	0.70	**0.70**	**0.70**
NEX/UNDP	304.76	305.59	**610.35**	168.55	247.46	**416.01**	**1 026.36**
Grand total	**2 502.91**	**916.79**	**3 419.70**	**2 526.74**	**1 581.23**	**4 107.97**	**7 527.67**

* UN-Habitat and UNEP procurement of goods and services have been combined.

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Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation

Review of trends and perspectives in funding for development cooperation

Note by the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. In paragraph 23 of its resolution 59/250, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to undertake a comprehensive triennial review of trends and perspectives in funding for development cooperation. The present note was prepared in compliance with that request.

II. Trends and perspectives of bilateral official development assistance

2. Official development assistance (ODA) supplements a developing country's resources for development. During the early 1990s, the share of ODA in gross national income shrank to a low of 0.21 per cent. The pledges made by donors to increase ODA at the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, in 2000, stemmed the fall in ODA and by 2005 it had recovered to reach a high of $106.5 billion, with the share of ODA to gross national income equal to 0.33 per cent. ODA for development programmes and projects, excluding debt relief and emergency aid, recorded the largest increase in many years, marking a reversal of a declining trend that had begun in 1985.

3. The recent recovery in aid flows, however, has been mainly the result of debt relief for Iraq and Nigeria and emergency aid to the tsunami-affected countries in the Indian Ocean. Meanwhile, most donors have indicated their aid commitments to 2010 (to 2015 by European Union donors); if they deliver on their pledges, further

* E/2006/100.

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substantial increases in ODA from donors of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) will generate around $130 billion (measured at 2004 prices and exchange rates) by 2010, with half of the increase to Africa.[1] Forecast ODA, however, still falls short of the $150 billion which, according to estimates, is needed to meet the Millennium Development Goals. Moreover, the Development Assistance Committee of OECD has warned that ODA projections should be treated with caution, as pressure on government budgets could make delivery of commitments difficult. It is also important to recognize that, to increase the chances of meeting the Millennium Development Goals, higher priority will need to be given to aid to the poorest developing and least developed countries, preferably in the form of grants, as those countries are furthest from achieving the goals. The composition of ODA must also be changed to finance specific expenditures needed to meet the goals. The drop in ODA (excluding special purpose grants) leads to less ODA available as a source of budgetary resources, thereby limiting the efforts of developing countries to pursue the goals. The trend must be reversed. The volatility and conditionality of aid flows also determine the impact of aid. In that regard, the conventional view is that too much conditionality is associated with a lesser degree of "ownership" of development programmes by the recipient country, and therefore seen as an ineffective way to attain the objectives of development assistance.

4. In recent years, increasing attention has been given to the quality and quantity of ODA. The High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, held in Paris from 28 February to 2 March 2005, produced a system to monitor and measure progress on the delivery of pledges to enhance aid effectiveness. The Development Assistance Committee Working Party on Aid Effectiveness agreed on targets for the 11 indicators set out in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. Performance on the targets and indicators will be reviewed at the next Forum, to be held in Accra in 2008. Efforts to improve aid effectiveness by building capacity, among other means, continue at the regional level.

III. Funding United Nations development cooperation

5. The total value of contributions received by the United Nations system for development cooperation activities in 2004 amounted to $12.3 billion (see table 1), an increase over 2003 of 17.1 per cent in nominal terms which, when account is taken of both inflation and exchange rate movements, translates into a 7.6 per cent increase in real terms. Yearly contributions to the system have risen steadily over the past five years. By 2004, the long-term evolution of the flow of resources to the United Nations system had resulted in a near doubling of the 1993-1994 benchmark figure in real terms.

[1] The European Union and its member States continue to be the largest source of aid, providing more than half of total ODA. Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden have already met and exceeded the 0.7 per cent target of their national income allocated to official assistance.

Table 1
Contributions to the United Nations system for development cooperation activities and multilateral and bilateral official development assistance

(Millions of current United States dollars)

	1993-1994 average	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Increase between 2003 and 2004 in real terms[a] (percentage)
United Nations system	5 146	7 278	7 575	8 138	10 493	12 274	7.6
Non-United Nations multilateral ODA	13 371	12 500	12 078	12 906	14 660	20 456	28.3
Multilateral ODA subtotal	18 517	19 778	19 653	21 044	25 153	32 730	19.7
Bilateral ODA	41 021	36 847	36 033	40 752	52 946	57 671	0.2

Sources: OECD Development Assistance Committee, *Development Cooperation Report 2004*; Development Assistance Committee databases and A/61/77-E/2006/59, annex, table A.1.

[a] Taking account of both inflation and exchange rate movements.

6. Table 1 shows that each of the other ODA categories (non-United Nations multilateral ODA and ODA from bilateral donors to partner countries) also increased in nominal terms, but by different degrees. In 2004, the non-United Nations multilateral ODA category, which includes multilateral organizations such as the World Bank Group and regional development banks, received a total value of contributions amounting to $20.5 billion. The amount represented an increase over 2003 of 39.5 per cent in nominal terms which, when account is taken of both inflation and exchange rate movements, is equal to an increase of 28.3 per cent in real terms. Until 2002, yearly contributions to non-United Nations multilateral organizations had been steady. Though an upward trend began in 2003, the figure for 2004 was still only a quarter greater than the earlier benchmark figure of 1993-1994.

7. The third category (ODA from bilateral donors to partner countries), which increased markedly in 2003, also rose in 2004, though by a much smaller proportion. The 2004 figure of $57.7 billion represents an increase over 2003 of 8.9 per cent in nominal terms; however, when account is taken of inflation and exchange rate movements, the real figure is almost unchanged. The 2004 bilateral figure in constant 2003 dollar terms ($53 billion) is only 18 per cent greater than the benchmark figure of 1993-1994 ($44.8 billion) in constant 2003 dollar terms.

8. The two multilateral categories add up to $32.7 billion for 2004, an increase over 2003 of 30.1 per cent in nominal terms which, when account is taken of inflation and exchange rate movements, is equal to an increase of 19.7 per cent in real terms. Total ODA, including all categories, increased in real terms by 5.9 per cent from 2003 to 2004.

9. Overall, the share of ODA contributions to the organizations of the United Nations development system has hovered between 13 and 14 per cent over the past five years as against 9 per cent in the early nineties, amounting to an average of 11 per cent of total ODA for the period 1993-2003 (over 13.4 per cent in 2003). Such positive trends should, however, be interpreted with caution as they are mostly the result of an increase in supplementary funding. Notwithstanding the commitment of a few donors to the core budgets of the United Nations funds and programmes, core resources of the United Nations system did not grow significantly over the period, falling substantially in 2004. Contributions to core resources represented only about half of total contributions from 2000 to 2003, the other half being contributions to supplementary funding or "other contributions". In 2003, the share of core resources fell further from 50.9 per cent of total contributions to the United Nations development system to 41.1 per cent of total contributions in 2004.

10. In 2004, core resources were only 70 per cent of other resources. Even the current dollar amount of core resources fell, while the current dollar amount of other resources registered its biggest annual increase. Such a trend would have significant implications for the funding of the United Nations system if it were to continue. The General Assembly has repeatedly highlighted the need to enhance the core or regular part of the contributions to the United Nations development system in order to guarantee the availability of the capacities required to promote sustainable development cooperation.

11. The role of supplementary resources has increased for all organizations of the system, with some organizations (such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and a few specialized agencies) becoming more dependent on "non-core" or "supplementary" resources than others. The regular budgets of the specialized agencies, based on assessed contributions, have been locked at historically low levels because of the application of zero or no nominal growth policies. In addition, given the instability of funding of the United Nations funds and programmes, the agencies can no longer rely on them exclusively to fund extrabudgetary activities, as used to be the case until the early 1990s. This has constrained their ability to adjust core capacity to support their response to the new demands emerging from the United Nations development agenda, such as the Millennium Development Goals.

12. Organizations of the United Nations development system are exploring funding modalities that enhance the predictability, long-term stability, reliability and adequacy of funding for the operational activities of the system focused on long-term development challenges.[7] Those efforts were analysed in detail in the report of the Secretary-General on the funding options and modalities for financing operational activities for development of the United Nations system submitted to the Economic and Social Council in 2005.[8] The report concluded that, as they gear themselves to respond to the evolving needs of programme countries and seek to meet the internationally agreed development goals, United Nations organizations would need to continue to explore and promote the appropriate mixes of contributions to fund their operational activities for development.

[7] See General Assembly resolution 59/250, paras. 15 and 24.

[8] A/60/83-E/2005/72 prepared in compliance with paragraph 24 of General Assembly resolution 59/250. Relevant data and analysis can also be found in E/2006/59.

IV. Multilateral and regional development banks

13. Multilateral development banks perform a wide array of financial functions, such as channelling funds to low-income countries, lending to middle-income countries, acting as counter-cyclical balance to private market fluctuations and catalysing private sector investment. After major reforms in the 1990s, the financial forces of the regional and subregional development banks grew substantially, allowing them to increase lending. Their growth has led to greater cooperation, but also more intense competition with the World Bank.[4]

14. The relative roles of loans and grants have long been debated in the context of assistance by multilateral development banks to developing countries. While the trend seems to be towards increasing the share of grants over loans, especially in the case of poorer developing countries, the continued provision of grants will depend on the recipient country's performance in the areas of economic policy, governance and poverty reduction. Recently, however, more attention has been focused on combining concessional aid with other types of assistance tailored to meet specific country needs.

15. Multilateral development banks play different roles in different regions. Their expansion has focused on middle-income countries, where their combined net flows surpass those from the World Bank.[5] Over the period 1991-2002, net flows from the World Bank and regional development banks represented, respectively, 50 per cent and 41 per cent of total long and medium-term net flows to developing countries from multilateral sources, with other institutions providing the rest.[6] The emphasis placed on certain operations by regional and subregional institutions reflects the diversity of their constituencies' financial needs. This, in turn, supports the general idea behind the creation of regional and subregional institutions which are able to perform specific and localized services not always covered by global or even regional institutions. The need for collective action to address regional problems and the absence of supranational institutions indicate the importance of regional and subregional development banks in supporting regional strategies.

16. In recent years, the role of multilateral development banks has come under increasing scrutiny, and different stakeholders have expressed diverging views. The Meltzer Commission, for instance, proposed phasing the banks out, while the United States Department of the Treasury defended the financial role of the multilateral development banks vis-à-vis low and middle-income countries. In the communiqué issued following its ministerial meeting in April 2005, the Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-four on International Monetary Affairs and Development expressed its concern over the marked increase in net negative transfers from multilateral development banks to developing countries, and urged the World Bank to reduce that trend. The most controversial issue since the 1980s, however, is the role of lending associated conditionality, particularly structural conditionality, and the more recent governance conditionality.

17. The Monterrey Consensus recognized the need to strengthen the role of multilateral development banks, and urged that although actions may be associated with past practices (especially in respect of low-income countries), emerging issues

[4] See *World Economic and Social Survey 2003*, chap. IV.

[5] Ibid.

[6] Ibid., table IV.4.

should be addressed as well. Such issues can be related to the role that the trade financing facilities of multilateral development banks can play during crises, when trade finance becomes scarce, better leveraging their resources in providing guarantees, or the design of counter-cyclical facilities. Furthermore, the role of multilateral development banks as "market makers", as reflected in the support of private-public partnerships in infrastructure, can be further strengthened. This is a promising area with regard to South-South cooperation.

V. The role of global funds

18. Global funds constitute a growing source of financing for development cooperation. While new initiatives have attracted a significant amount of resources in recent years, well-established global funds, such as the International Development Association of the World Bank and the European Development Fund have also substantially increased financing for development cooperation. Pledges by the International Development Association, for example, increased from $23 billion in 2002-2005 to $33 billion for 2005-2008, while those by the European Development Fund increased from €13.5 billion in 2001-2007 to €22.7 billion for 2008-2013. Resources allocated to the Global Environment Facility, another well-established fund, have experienced slower growth, amounting to $3 billion for 2002-2006 as against $2.75 billion for the previous cycle (1998-2002) (see table 2).

Table 2
Global funds

	Financial resources			
Fund	Latest cycle	Pledges	Previous cycle	Pledges
International Development Association	2005-2008	$33 billion	2002-2005	$23 billion
European Development Fund	2008-2013	€22.7 billion	2001-2007	€13.5 billion
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	2005-2008	$5.4 billion[a]	2001-2004	$3.4 billion
Global Environment Facility	2002-2006	$3.0 billion	1998-2002	$2.75 billion
Millennium Challenge Account	2006	$1.77 billion	2005	$1.5 billion
Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization	2006-2015	$1.6 billion[b]	2000-2005	$1.7 billion
International Finance Facility for Immunization	2006-2015	$4.0 billion[c]		
Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition	2003-2007	$100 million[d]		

19. The global fund concept has evolved over the past few years. Many of the newer initiatives can best be described as issue-based public-private partnerships with governance arrangements that do not provide for sole control by member Governments. The new funds generally operate independently of any institution or international organization. Prominent recent initiatives include the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization and the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition. More than $7.1 billion have been pledged to these three initiatives for the latest funding cycle (see table 2). In 2004, the largest of these funds, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, is estimated to have accounted for 45, 66 and 20 per cent

[a] See www.theglobalfund.org.
[b] See www.gavialliance.org.
[c] The Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Italy, Spain, Sweden and Norway have pledged nearly $4 billion for the Facility. See www.iffim.com.
[d] As at March 2006, the Alliance had secured $100 million in funding from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the United States Agency for International Development and the Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development. Its work has also convinced the food industry to invest $353 million in fortification.

of all international funding to address malaria, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS, respectively.

20. One of the newest global funds is the International Finance Facility for Immunization, which will use pledges of future aid to leverage resources from international capital markets for immediate use to expand child immunization in developing countries. The Facility has already received pledges amounting to more than $4 billion for the period 2006-2015.

21. The new global funds have been particularly successful in three important ways: in mobilizing a significant amount of additional resources to address important socio-economic challenges of a worldwide scale; in promoting strong country ownership of programme activities; and in operating in a more cost efficient manner than many established institutions. At the same time, the new global funds have been subject to some criticism for not adequately involving the Governments of developing countries in the formation, design and governance of those initiatives. A number of other concerns have also been raised by various stakeholders. They include the unclear interface of the new funds with United Nations agencies, in terms of both the potential duplication of country-level structures and competition over resources; sustainability of financial resources, particularly considering that the challenges being addressed by the new global funds often require a 10-to-15-year time horizon, while funding commitments may be for a much shorter period; the relatively low level of participation of the private sector in the initiatives; and the possible negative impact of the proliferation of global funds on the already fragmented development cooperation system.

VI. Innovative sources of financing for development

22. Innovative financing mechanisms are another potential source of financing for development cooperation. Although it would be optimistic to think that those new sources alone would provide the possibility for closing the financing gap to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, they can nonetheless contribute to reducing that gap and more importantly provide continuity in providing the resources necessary for development after 2015.

23. At the international conference on the theme "Solidarity and globalization: innovative financing for development and against pandemics", held in Paris from 28 February to 1 March 2006, 13 countries agreed to initiate procedures to levy a tax on airline tickets to fund the fight against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. The tax is expected to generate more than $250 million annually in France alone. An additional 25 countries pledged to contribute funds in lieu of an air tax to a central account created for the proceeds from the tax. A proposal for the establishment of a new global fund, the international drug purchase facility, was also reviewed at the conference. The purpose of the fund would be to facilitate access to drugs to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.

24. Another proposal that is well advanced is the International Finance Facility, launched in the context of a pilot project on immunization. The project could raise $4 billion over 10 years, a smaller but significant amount than initial estimates for a full-blown International Finance Facility. The United Kingdom will hypothecate part of the revenue from its existing Air Passenger Duty to finance the project. Evaluations from the *World Economic and Social Survey 2005: Financing for*

Development and elsewhere show that other measures, such as a tax on carbon emissions and a tax on financial transactions, would generate the most revenues. low estimates range from $16.8 billion to $19.2 billion for a one basis point tax on financial transactions, while a $21 tax per ton of carbon (equal to 5 cents per gallon of gasoline) restricted to rich countries could raise $61 billion per annum.

25. Donations could also be fostered, as they account for a small but growing share of funds geared towards development. Within the European Union, the yield of credit card gifts equivalent to 1 per cent of Visa debits would reach $10 billion per annum. A "humanitarian lottery to free children from hunger" is also advocated by the World Food Programme, according to which up to $100 million could be levied per game worldwide with only the participation of 1 per cent of potential players.

26. Other major innovative financing proposals include advance market commitments for vaccines, currently being studied in the context of recent efforts by Group of Eight members, using special drawing rights for development that could involve their allocation by developed countries to a dedicated trust fund by gift or through a redistribution of quotas, global premium bonds, facilitating and lowering remittance costs for migrant workers, and other taxes, such as an arms tax, that could be earmarked for development objectives.

27. At the World Summit on 14 September 2005, 79 countries backed the Declaration on innovative sources of financing for development encouraging further work on an international solidarity contribution. Building on the World Summit Outcome,[1] the General Assembly, in its resolution 60/187, recognized the ongoing international efforts, contributions and discussions to increase and supplement traditional sources of financing within the context of the follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development. Against that background, the above-mentioned international conference on solidarity and globalization intensified political efforts to progress towards implementation and consensus. A total of 93 countries, 18 international organizations and 60 non-governmental organizations participated in the conference, organized on the initiative of the French President. Participants also reviewed a proposal to create an international drug purchase facility. They welcomed the creation of the "Leading group on solidarity levies to fund development", which includes 38 countries, with the aim of contributing to the emergence and circulation of innovative financing for development projects and promoting the idea of solidarity levies among partners and international forums, in particular to develop the international air-ticket solidarity contribution. According to the Chair's summary of the conference, innovative financing for development should remain on the agenda of the United Nations and other major international forums.

VII. South-South financial cooperation

28. South-South cooperation has major growth potential as an important dimension of international development cooperation. Over the past decade, South-South cooperation has gained momentum owing to increasing flows of South-South trade and investment, as well as integration into regional and subregional economic

[1] General Assembly resolution 60/1.

communities.[12] Moreover, new trends in South-South cooperation have emerged including better organization of major developing countries in the delivery of development assistance and improved integration of aid and trade. New alliances in the South are creating new perspectives to take full advantage of the greater diversity in the capacities and experiences in developing countries. The increase in economic growth of several countries has created a demand for new markets and added economic and political incentives for mutual cooperation. At the 2005 World Summit, world leaders strongly encouraged regional efforts to explore new ways for South-South cooperation, exchange views, learn from each other and strengthen trade, investment and technical cooperation.[13]

29. Efforts towards South-South financial and monetary cooperation are increasing. At the international level, the Group of Twenty-four on International Monetary Affairs and Development has continued to strengthen its work among its member countries. A network of finance ministers from heavily indebted poor countries has been created in an effort to enhance cooperation and exchange of experiences among those countries in relation to the process of obtaining debt relief.[14] There are various regional South-South financial and monetary cooperation arrangements including: (a) initiatives in sub-Saharan Africa, in particular in the context of the Economic Community of West African States and the Southern African Development Community; (b) the Islamic Development Bank and the Arab Monetary Fund; (c) subregional developments in Latin America and the Caribbean and the six-member Latin American Reserve Fund; (d) the Asian Clearing Union; and (e) the Chiang Mai Initiative adopted by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, China, Japan and the Republic of Korea.

30. South-South technical cooperation is a valuable contribution to the development of national capacities in developing countries. For example, China established a voluntary trust fund for the promotion of South-South cooperation, India has spent $2 billion over the years in different areas of South-South cooperation, Cuba provides medical training in Latin America and the Caribbean, and Japan, through the Japan International Cooperation Agency, is an active supporter of third country training programmes.[15] Although comprehensive data on South-South development assistance are not available, more advanced developing countries like Brazil, China and India have been active in providing technical assistance to low-income countries.[16] Several developing countries are combining their efforts by providing grant assistance to other developing countries. For example, the India-Brazil-South Africa[17] financial facility provides aid in the form of non-reimbursable grants.

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[12] See A/60/253.

[13] See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[14] For more detailed information on the network, see http://www.developingcountries.org.

[15] For more details, see the *World Economic and Social Survey 2005: Financing for Development*, chap. IV.

[16] See World Bank, *Global Development Finance 2005: Mobilizing Finance and Managing Vulnerability*, chap. V.

[17] This is intercontinental cooperation with a larger scope than trade and potential to attract other developing countries. It is drawing together the three most powerful economies of the southern hemisphere in a regional axis for the first time. The concrete target is to boost collective trade and investment levels.

11. Trade and investment among developing countries have also been growing rapidly. According to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), trade within and among all developing country regions has recently grown faster than world trade (on average, three times as fast as in the past decade). The share of South-South trade in developing country agricultural commodity exports increased to 40 per cent in 2003, while for South-South agricultural imports, the share was 47 per cent (in both cases, an increase of 10 per cent from 1990). Around half of the exports of Brazil, China and India are now to other developing countries. To effectively contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and broaden the donor base, actors from the North (multilateral agencies, the private sector and civil society organizations) are supporting the goals of South-South cooperation by participating in triangular cooperation.[18]

12. South-South cooperation received further impetus in 2005. At the second South Summit from 14 to 16 June 2005, in Doha, developing countries adopted the Doha Plan of Action, which included the creation of the South Fund for Development and Humanitarian Assistance to support economic and social development. At the same time, China announced a package of measures to support financial flows to least developed countries,[19] while the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela announced the extension of its PetroCaribe programme to ease the impact of rising oil prices on the Caribbean region.

13. South-South cooperation now covers a broad spectrum of areas and issues. The recent positive trends indicate that South-South cooperation has great growth potential. The emerging and dynamic new economies of the South provide opportunities for taking South-South cooperation to a higher level of collective self-reliance through trade, investment and technological cooperation. However, such cooperation remains dispersed and fragmented. In 2005, the OECD Development Assistance Committee and UNDP jointly organized a partnership forum for the first time that brought together members of the Committee with a wide range of non-member Governments and institutions in development cooperation dealing with South-South initiatives, to discuss how to harmonize and delivery activities as a dimension of collaboration under triangular cooperation. Despite the visible progress in South-South cooperation, there is still a need to harmonize the design and implementation of policies and tools, with a view to optimizing the overall impact of development cooperation.

[18] Triangular cooperation is a form of technical cooperation between two or more developing countries that is supported financially by northern donors or international organizations. For example, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Special Unit for South-South cooperation promotes triangular cooperation. This takes a broad-based approach that promotes technical cooperation partnerships with various actors that include traditional donors, multilateral agencies, the private sector, academic institutions and civil society organizations.

[19] During the 2005 World Summit, the President of China announced new measures to strengthen South-South cooperation: (a) increased aid to developing countries for the prevention and treatment of malaria and other infectious diseases; (b) debt exemption for heavily indebted poor countries; (c) a wide range of 3-year training programmes for 30,000 trainees from developing countries; and (d) a 3-year $10 billion preferential loan programme for developing countries.

VIII. Private grants

34. Private grants are also a source of financing for development. Private grants from member countries of the Development Assistance Committee in 2003-2004 averaged over $10 billion annually, equivalent to 0.04 per cent of gross national income of these countries.[20] The ratio was basically the same as that in 1993-1994, although the amount of private grants increased steadily in the 1990s. Private grants included private foundation expenditure on development, estimated at an annual average of $3 billion in the period from 2000 to 2003. In addition, corporate donations to low-income countries of major global corporations were estimated to be between $2 billion and $4 billion annually. However, it is well known that corporate donations tend to be substantially underestimated.[21]

35. The issues of private resource flows to developing countries, including remittances, which represent important flows but are not related to development cooperation, are covered in other documents. In this respect, the report of the Secretary-General on the international financial system and development (A/60/163) contains relevant information and analysis. Reports with updated information on such flows, including on the Financing for Development follow-up, will be issued in the latter part of 2006.

[20] Defined as net grants by non-governmental organizations, namely grants by organizations net of subsidies received from the official sector. See OECD/Development Assistance Committee, *Development Cooperation Report 2005*, tables 2 and 7.

[21] See *Building on the Monterrey Consensus: The growing role of Public-Private Partnerships in Mobilizing Resources for Development*, Geneva, 2005, annex 1.